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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Geneva Ready With 54 Plans

Shanghai Battle Bangs Along

Finland Resists Revolution

Canada Goes After Incomes

Greek Languid Ladies Vote

Meet Peter Puget of Seattle

THE Disarmament Conference prepares for the discussions which it is believed will lead to definite arms reduction results. In spite of the fact that the same group of world statesmen must give time to considering the war situation in the Far East, with the League Assembly about to meet, no serious interruption to the arms debates is anticipated. Dr. Benes of Czechoslovakia completes his huge task of setting up in orderly arrangement the 54 plans for reducing which the nations have submitted. A four-column table covers 45 large pages. The draft convention occupies the first column, other plans the second column, political addenda the third column, Dr. Benes' explanatory comments the fourth. It is, in certain respects, one of the most important documents the world has ever seen—a plan to control and limit war set down by willing warrior nations.

¶ Shanghai sees the Sino-Japanese war go on. Japan refuses to accept the clause in the League Council's truce plan which calls upon both nations to withdraw their troops at the same time. Japan promises to withdraw after the Chinese have evacuated a wide zone about Shanghai. The Chinese shake their heads and reload their guns. They have, sadly they say, accepted Japan's promises before.

¶ Finland musters its full military force to resist a revolution. President Pehr Edwin Svinhufud refuses a demand of the Lapuan-Fascist movement that he and his Cabinet resign, declares a state of emergency, and defends Helsingfors, the capital, against attack by 20,000 Lupuan-Fascists. The latter declare Marxists and Socialists in the Government have brought about a Communist menace and must be removed. Parliament meets to consider the serious situation. As is not unusual in such cases, two widely opposed factions make the same claim—each is a party of patriots out to save the country from the traitors.

¶ Canada hears United Farmer leaders urge the House of Commons to find needed revenues by raising the income tax. The telling point is made that amid the crash of falling prices there is one lone commodity which not only does not shrivel, but which actually adds to its purchasing power. That cozy commodity is—money.

¶ Greece sees women vote for the first time in its long history. The memorable innovation occurs in the municipal election at Piræus. Only about 200 women rise to their new privilege, which seems disappointing, but isn't. Why should the descendants of the Muses feel moved to boisterous balloting by a small-fry town election—when they've waited more than 3000 years to do any balloting at all?

¶ Chile starts a resolute campaign to uphold its currency. President Montero and the merchants believe that an organized, stanch stand on their part can offset even a general tide of fluctuation and enable them to perform what has been regarded as an impossible feat in finance—to peg the peso.

¶ Germany's presidential campaign develops novelties. Against hundreds of Hitler orators and an ample war chest, the von Hindenburg forces, standing on dignity and limited as to money, fight back with ingenuity. The Government controls broadcasting, and suddenly over the radio comes Chancellor Bruening's powerful speech in the Reichstag, accompanied by all the vocal fireworks which greeted it in the chamber when delivered there. Broadcasting from the chamber is forbidden, but a new invention bridges the difficulty. The speech and the fireworks go over a fine wire to the cellar, to be recorded phonographically, and, presto—six hours later millions of German homes ring with a radio reproduction of the most moving plea of the campaign.

¶ Mexico has difficulty with its new law requiring that 90 per cent of the employees of all concerns be Mexicans. Toleration in applying the law is asked, for its immediate enforcement would mean that 40,000 persons would be idle. But that isn't the full story. With its directing heads thus stripped away, the wheels of many Mexican industries would be idle, too.

¶ Seattle solves the problem of how a city may say it with the least offense. It works out its traffic rules, then puts them, on signboards, into Peter Puget's mouth. "Peter Puget says: 'Slow down, neighbor, at intersections and crossings.'" What motorist wouldn't play the game to please polite Peter? And the traveler gets his reward, too. As he drives away after a season of obedience he gets this admonition from the friendly philosopher: "Peter Puget says: 'Remember, your car is no better than its breaks.'"

Swedish Gifts Aid Tax Fund and Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

THE Province of Småland in southern Sweden is becoming famous for its unusual donations. Last year one man gave his fortune to his home village there so that when it had grown to a certain sum it would pay the taxes for the entire village.

Now a lumberman has left his fortune of 60,000 kroner (about $16,000) to another village of the Province. The interest is to be added to the sum each year until it has grown to half a million kroner, which will be in 1997. Then the interest is to be distributed to the poor in the parish.

International Telephone Up Against Snag

Faces Court Ruling on Right to Hold Any U. S. Wavelengths

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 1—Around an apparently insignificant application for a five-watt experimental radio station, designed to operate on wavelengths so short that they are measured in inches and use antennas about the size of a small pin, has developed a complication in radio administration that threatens the entire radio system of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, holding company of Postal Telegraph and counterpart in the international communications field of the domestic American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

The tiny station, developed in the Paris laboratories of I. T. & T., was intended to experiment with fractional-meter radio channels to determine their practicability for radiotelegraphy, radiocasting, television or other services. Trials carried out last summer in Europe revealed that with only one-half watt of power it could transmit audible radio signals over 20 miles of the English Channel between Dover and Calais.

So eager were I. T. & T. officials to pursue the experiments further in this country that they brought M. Clavier, French engineer, over to the United States with the apparatus used in the European tests to conduct the experiments at their Newark laboratories.

The Federal Radio Commission has refused to grant the application and has asked the Court of Appeals here to rule on the right of the I. T. & T. and its subsidiaries to hold any radio wavelength licenses at all.

The complex situation grows out of the commission's determination to test the validity of Section 12 of the Radio Act, which directs it to refuse license grants "to any company, corporation or association of which any officer or director is an alien, or of which more than one-fifth of the capital stock may be voted by aliens or their representatives," etc.

While I. T. & T. is dominantly American, four of its 23 directors are citizens of foreign countries, namely, Conde de Guell and Marquis de Urquijo of Spain, Mr. Henry B. Ord of Canada and Mr. Frank Gill of Great Britain, vice-president in charge of European operations. This information has been filed with the commission along with other data about the corporate set-up of I. T. & T. and its subsidiaries.

Employment Rises In Massachusetts

Employment and industry took a decided turn upward in Massachusetts during the past month, according to reports from the United States Department of Labor. Several plants, however, were reported closed during January for inventory taking and repairs.

Gain in employment was shown in such plants as shipbuilding, bookbinding, a few tire fabric mills, worsted goods and needle trades factories, while marked seasonal increases were noted in cotton goods manufacturing, leather tanneries, paper mills. Though there was little change in the majority of printing and publishing houses, satisfactory schedules were maintained in several mills producing print cloth and in confectionery factories.

There was no marked change in the curtailed schedules of plants producing machinery, tools, foundry products, electrical equipment, granite, furniture and other woodwork, but there was a fair volume of building in several places. The State highway program continued to give employment to an unusually large number of men for this time of the year while the State gave temporary employment to more than 500 men and the removal of snow also absorbed some workers for a short period.

GENEVA OFFICE BACKS 40-HOUR WORK WEEK

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—The policy of reducing the weekly working period to 40 hours, distributed equally over five days, has been officially indorsed by the governing body of the International Labor Office as a method of lessening unemployment.

A recommendation to this effect drafted by the Unemployment Committee and set up by the Labor Office, was adopted by a large majority of the governing body on Jan. 14.

RISE IN CANADA'S INCOME TAX IS URGED IN HOUSE

Spreading of Burden and New Revenue Cited by United Farmer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 1—Increasing the income tax as the most just and practical method of finding revenue was advocated by Mr. W. T. Lucas, United Farmers of Alberta, in the House of Commons yesterday.

After comparing the lower income tax rates of Canada with those of Great Britain and the United States, and describing it as "a branch of taxation which has hitherto been neglected in Canada," he urged that the burden of taxation be spread so as to place the load on those best able to bear it. He quoted figures to show that wealth was becoming even more concentrated in the hands of the few, and hoped that the tendency of war days "to conscript man power but to hold wealth as sacred" was not going to prevail now.

Mr. Alfred Speakman, also of the farm bloc, seconded the motion, remarking that while Canada was very wealthy the wealth was not distributed so fairly as it might be, and that "amid the crash of falling prices there is one commodity which retains and even adds to its purchasing power, the commodity of money."

He compared two bills introduced Friday, one a Canadian National Railways bill for $11,000,000 largely to take care of the interest to bondholders, and the other to cut 10 per cent from civil service salaries, and said he hoped that "this is not symbolic of the relative status in which we hold those partners, Capital and Labor."

"The speakers so far seem to have entirely overlooked the fact that incomes are being taxed at the present time by municipalities and provinces," said Mr. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance, "as well as by the Federal Government, and that in both the other fields there is a tendency to increase the rate quite steeply."

Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, refuses to consider the inflation of currency as a method of raising price levels, as suggested in Parliament last night by Mr. G. G. Coote, United Farmers of Alberta. "The banking system of this country has been its sheet anchor during the depression," he declared, "and Canada utterly refuses to abandon the gold standard or do anything to discredit the system."

Petition of House Wets Is Signed By Necessary Quota

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 1—With wets totaling the necessary 145 signatures on their prohibition referendum petition, the liquor issue assumed startling prominence in congressional circles today and threatened to obscure everything else.

Several hitherto stanch drys added their names to the wet referendum petition yesterday, practically assuring the necessary quota for the wets to get their first record vote on prohibition since passage of the Volstead Act.

Simultaneously Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.) of New York sought to secure a definite statement from Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, as to his stand on the prohibition issue. With two members of the Cabinet, Mr. Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, and Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of Treasury, already charged as wets, the House wet bloc is hoping to add the Secretary of State to their ranks.

By obtaining 145 signatures the wets are assured of a record vote on March 14 on whether Congress shall discharge the judiciary committee from consideration of the Beck-Linthicum prohibition referendum measure and bring it before the House.

Beer Measure Passed

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 1 (AP)—As far as Rhode Island's police officials are concerned, 3 per cent beer became legal today, and anyone manufacturing, transporting or possessing liquor for his own use cannot be prosecuted under state law, as a result of the signing of the Bodwell liquor bills by Gov. Norman S. Case.

The bills became law when the Governor affixed his signture to both measures, and issued a brief statement that the law enforcement features of the new bills in his opinion retain sufficient teeth for preservation of law and order by police. The Sherwood Act, this State's enforcement act since 1922, automatically is wiped off the books.

Tax Rise Protested By Manufacturers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 1—Leading manufacturing groups of the middle West insisted yesterday that the same economies being effected by private business be sought in the Government in the interest of reducing taxation.

Recommendation of drastic reduction in federal expenditures and resistance to new appropriations as the first step in balancing the federal budget was the outcome of a meeting of representatives of 10 manufacturers' associations belonging to the Mid-West Manufacturers' Association, Inc., at the Union League Club here. States represented were Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

Hoover Prohibition Stand Found Basically Unchanged

Pre-Convention Situation Said to Indicate Resolutions Committee Will Draft Plank of Little Comfort to Professional Wets

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 1—The political give-and-take now going on within the ranks of Republicans has once more centered attention on the party's prospective attitude toward prohibition, in connection with President Hoover's candidacy for re-election.

Despite reports to the contrary, President Hoover's attitude on prohibition is today basically unchanged; he regards prohibition as a "noble experiment," capable of bringing far-reaching economic advantages to the country. His support of law enforcement is as ardent as ever and found its latest expression in his special message to Congress yesterday on administration of justice.

This is the dominant fact in the preelection situation, and all other developments within the Republican Party center around it. With a candidate who takes this view of prohibition, the exact wording of the party platform is of secondary importance. There is the strong feeling, too, that when the Republican resolutions committee at the Chicago convention meets this June, some 36 of the 48 members will take the same stand on the dry law as does President Hoover, so that whatever the phraseology of the platform plank adopted, it will carry little comfort to the professional wets.

On the other hand, there is now the strong possibility that there will be a real fight over prohibition within the Republican Party ranks this year. In the past such controversies have been very largely avoided, and to find them one had to go to the Democratic convention. Indications now are that the situation may be reversed this year in Chicago. So far as the Democrats are concerned, most of the outstanding candidates are wet, and the platform is expected to follow the lines laid down by Mr. John J. Raskob, chairman of the executive committee, pledging the party to support a national referendum.

In the Republican Party, on the other hand, there is a considerable element going to Chicago prepared to make a fierce fight to put a straight-out repeal plank in the platform. The evidence of this struggle is already visible. The Republican leaders of states like Massachusetts, New York, Pennsyl-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

BALCHEN SCANS TRANSATLANTIC AIR MAIL ROUTE

Extension of Pan American Line Rumored, With British Connection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S., March 1—His inspection of landing fields at Halifax and in Newfoundland completed, Mr. Bernt Balchen, famous pilot, returned to New York.

The object of his investigation is still officially unrevealed, but unofficially, Halifax airport officials today said Mr. Balchen's survey was in the interests of a transatlantic air mail route but made no definite statement as to the possible operators.

Mr. Balchen said while in Halifax that the ships to be used would be Sikorsky amphibions and Calcutta flying boats. These boats are used extensively on the route of Pan American Airways, and it is believed in airplane circles in Halifax that Mr. Balchen's inspection trip was in connection with the extension of Pan American service to England via Halifax and Newfoundland.

The Pan American company already holds a 10-year mail contract from New York and Boston to Halifax. It is believed that there may possibly be an international combine between American and British mail services as Sikorsky amphibions are an American product while Calcutta flying boats are of British manufacture.

Safety Factor Stressed At Committee Inquiry Into Air Mail Rates

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 1—General revision of the regulations governing air mail contracts was forecast today in testimony before the House Postal Affairs Committee.

As a result of certain widespread criticism of the manner in which the Post Office Department has awarded contracts for carrying air mail, the chairman of the committee, Representative James M. Mead (D.) of New York, invited the department to submit recommendations for new legislation which would render the criticism groundless.

Mr. Mead suggested the recommendations include a provision forbidding the awarding of supplementary contracts for extension lines at a higher rate than that provided in the original contract.

The invitation to the department was conveyed to the Postmaster-General through Mr. William I. Glover, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, who appeared before the committee in defense of its administration of the air mail service.

In answer to charges that the air mail could be carried for half of what is now paid, Mr. Glover said this could be done only if the Government was prepared to declare passenger flying a failure and abandon the development of a fine, nation-wide system of passenger transport lines.

He said the mail could be carried for half by open cockpit planes with single pilots, but that it would be impossible to reduce the cost and maintain the high standard of safety now demanded by the department for passenger-carrying lines.

The recent Chicago strike of pilots for the Century Air Lines, a subsidiary of the Cord Corporation, was injected into the hearings by its attorney, Mr. Lindon Young, and Mr. Frank Ormsby, representing the pilots. Mr. Young said his company had made the offer to carry the mails for 50 per cent less than was now being paid.

Mr. Ormsby protested against the failure of the Century Air Lines to pay its pilots wages comparable with those paid by other transport lines and said it is the only dispute which has yet occurred between pilots and operators. He said that in regard to the Cord offer he wanted to emphasize the factor of safety which is "essential to the development of aviation along constructive lines."

SEABURY WAITS SIGNING OF BILL TO AID INQUIRY

Continuance of Tammany Exposure Now Up to Roosevelt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1—The bill appropriating $250,000 for the Hofstadter joint legislative committee to continue its inquiry into the Tammany-Walker administration in New York City, is before Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt today for signature, having passed the Assembly last night by a strictly party vote of 77 to 67. The measure, which had been passed by the Senate previously, includes a $100,000 fee for counsel. An amendment which would have limited this fee to $50,000 was defeated 76 to 67.

The Democratic minority continued its bitter opposition of the measure to the last. Statements by Judge Samuel Seabury, inquiry counsel, in a speech in Cincinnati last week, added fuel to their indignation. In his address, Judge Seabury declared that Tammany Hall was "not only a menace to New York City, but to the nation as well, in its power to drive public men—whose instincts would lead them to speak out in protest against the corruption that has been revealed—to a sullen silence." The latter reference was regarded as a criticism by inference of Governor Roosevelt for his hesitant and circumspect action in removing Thomas M. Farley, Tammany Sheriff of New York County.

Coincident with the passage of the appropriation bill, Governor Roosevelt announced the appointment of Mr. John E. Sheehy, Tammany district leader and closely affiliated with the John F. Curry leadership of the down-state Democratic organization, to succeed Farley, whom the Governor removed last week on charges brought by Judge Seabury. The Governor chose Mr. Sheehy in preference to several names suggested by civic organizations who appealed to him to go outside Tammany for sheriff.

Political consensus here was that the appointment of this pillar of the Seventeenth Street organization would go far toward bridging any gap between the organization and the Governor as a result of the Farley removal. Mr. Sheehy is a lawyer and came into prominence in Tammany politics last fall when, at the request of Mr. Curry, he wrested control in his district from an old-time Tammany leader out of favor with the present régime.

Lighter Raiment of 1932 Audiences Make Speaking Easier Than in 1895

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 1—Woman's club speakers and others who address feminine and mixed audiences assembled in auditoriums do not have to talk as loudly as they did in 1895 because their voices reverberate more today, experts at the Bureau of Standards have discovered.

This, they say, is because the lighter weight clothing of modern women absorbs less sound than did the heavy stuffs in which their predecessors clad themselves. Likewise, experiments show that an audience of men wearing overcoats absorbs more sound than an audience of men without them.

In determining the acoustic quality of an auditorium and in making plans to cover walls with highly sound-absorbent material, allowance must be made for absorption of the audience, Dr. Paul R. Heyl, chief of the bureau's sound section, points out. Because of the fibrous character of clothing material each person is estimated to be equivalent in sound absorption to about 10 or 12 square feet of acoustic plaster.

Experiments conducted in 1895 by Prof. W. C. Sabine of Harvard University showed that, in a mixed audience made up of about equal numbers of men and women, the average per person was about 4.7 units of sound absorption.

Similar experiments conducted recently at the Bureau of Standards have given only 3.9 units. As experiments on an audience consisting wholly of men gave practically the same figures as those obtained by Professor Sabine more than 30 years ago, it appeared that the difference was to be ascribed to changing feminine fashions. To confirm this, experiments were made on an audience of women with and without coats. The results obtained were respectively 2.3 and 4.0 units of absorption. Similar figures for men with and without overcoats were 4.1 and 4.8 units.

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FINLAND ACTS TO HALT MARCH ON HELSINGFORS

National Security Law Is Invoked to Suppress Lapuan Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

HELSINGFORS, Fin., March 1—A state of emergency has been proclaimed in Finland as a result of the threatened march on the capital by the forces of the Lapuan Fascist-Farmer movement, which protests the Government's alleged leniency toward Communists.

Failing to get satisfaction on their demand for the dismissal of the Home Secretary, Freiherr Ernst von Born, and General Jalander, Governor of the Nyland Province, Lapuan leaders, yesterday telegraphed President Svinhufvud, insisting they could not hold their members in check unless the entire Cabinet resigned.

The Government's answer was to invoke the national security law and invest itself with powers to impose censorship of press, post, telegraphs, telephones and radio, and prohibit meetings and processions.

All trains entering Helsingfors yesterday were stopped and searched. Railways and roads are under armed guard. Tanks and special troops were called out. The newspaper Ajan Sana, which is strongly pro-Lapuan, was suppressed for publishing articles calculated to disturb the peace.

So far only defensive measures have been considered necessary but Lapuan groups are concentrating in considerable force at Maentsaela and Salo and possibilities of an armed clash cannot be ruled out.

There is a certain irony in the Government's use of the national security law since this was enacted in 1930 at the instigation of Lapuans to provide a stronger safeguard against the Communists.

Saturday's demonstration at Maentsaela appears to have been directed mainly against Dr. Erich, Socialist leader, who was billed to address a meeting at the local labor union. Lapuans demanded his arrest but ultimately allowed him to leave without molesting him.

Lapuans are understood to have a number of army officers at their disposal, including Gen. Martti Wallenius, former head of the Finnish general staff. Some members of the Civil Guard also sympathize with the movement.

Hague May Decide Smelter Damages In the Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash., March 1—Refusal of Stevens County landowners to accept an international settlement a year ago for crop and plant damage allegedly caused by fumes from a smelter at Trail, B. C., may bring this problem before the Hague tribunal for settlement, it has been learned here.

About 800 landowners near the Canadian boundary had brought claims for about $5,000,000 for damage said to have been caused by sulphur fumes coming down from the Consolidated Smelting & Refining Company's smelter at Trail, B. C.

When the International Joint Commission, to whom the Stevens County farmers brought their complaints, proposed payment of $350,000 as damages to American interests early last year, the complainants immediately protested the settlement, and since then additional investigation has been under way through efforts of the Department of Agriculture.

It is understood here that the complainants' refusal to accept the commission's settlement, agreed upon unanimously by its members, for $350,000 damages, has held up formal discussion between the two countries as to whether or not they would adopt the decision.

Women Make Début As Voters in Greece

By the Associated Press

Athens, Greece, March 1

WOMEN have voted for the first time in the history of Greece. The occasion was the municipal elections of Piræus, near Athens, Sunday.

Only about 200 women availed themselves of the franchise granted under the newly adopted elections law, although the total of male and female voters entitled to vote in the election was 32,000.

Arms Project Put in Order For Delegates

Reich's Call for Equality One of Main Points of Needed Adjustment

Disarmament Diary

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable From Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, March 1—Upon receipt of news that Japan had accepted the League Council's *The News* peace plans, the Disarmament Conference was today again able to recommence its labors with a meeting of the steering committee to digest and arrange the various plans and proposals which crowd the Conference agenda.

Dr. Eduard Benes, after a weekend's work, has reduced some 54 projects to order, and the *Its Setting* Conference committees can immediately start work. Although the League Assembly is still scheduled for Thursday, it is expected its task will be infinitely lighter than originally contemplated. This will leave the Disarmament Conference a clearer field to get going.

With the steering committee today taking heterogeneous projects in hand, it appears *Its Significance* that Conference leaders like M. André Tardieu, Sir John Simon, and Herr Rudolf Nadolny have agreed upon a businesslike program which will handle the most controversial items as discreetly and responsibly as possible.

M. Tardieu's one-day visit here yesterday not only assisted in the drafting of Far Eastern peace projects, but also had as its feature an interview with Herr Nadolny when the two statesmen considered how the essential controversy between their two countries—the question of Germany's "right to equality"—shall be approached.

Reports published in the Paris press today purporting to give the contents of new German proposals are denied by Herr Nadolny here. The German plenipotentiary states instead that he and M. Tardieu merely considered methods of approach. This interpreted means that Germany and France are trying to soften the shock of impact when their two theses cross; that the clash may even be postponed until after the German elections; that both sides will snatch at any compromise formula.

Snowbound Deer Fed From Skies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho—More than 200 deer, snowbound in the picturesque wilds of north Idaho, with four feet of loose snow covering their customary fodder, have been fed from the skies. About 3000 pounds of baled hay have been tossed from a cabin plane, hired by the Shoshone chapter of the Izaak Walton League of Wallace, Idaho, to feed the unfortunate animals along the upper North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River.

The airplane has made three trips of more than 100 miles each, in about 1½ hours each. Mr. N. A. Namer of Spokane, pilot of the famous Sun God nonstop refueling trip from coast to coast, flew the plane on the first two mercy errands, and Newton Wakefield piloted it on the third. Mr. E. F. Helmers, senior forest ranger of the Wallace district, directed the flight and dropped the bundles of hay, with long red streamers to attract attention of ground crews who were watching for the plane. Ranchers and woodsmen will store the hay, and feed it to the deer as they require it.

Ownership of Dam Sought by Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Legal ownership of Hodges Dam, a unit of this city's water system, is being determined by the California Appellate Court as state officials watch the reservoir with grave concern.

Mr. Edward Hyatt, state engineer, last summer questioned the stability of the multiple arch type dam, located about 16 miles northeast of San Diego, and ordered that repairs totaling about $160,000 be made at once.

Mr. Hyatt gave the city until Jan. 1, 1932, to repair the dam so that it would be safe when the winter rains fell swelling the San Dieguito River, which feeds the reservoir.

On advice of its city attorney the council refused to obey the mandate, claiming the legal owner of Hodges Dam was the San Diego Water Supply Company, successor to the San Dieguito Water Company.

TRUCE PLAN HALTS; JAPAN DRIVES AHEAD

Heavy Forward Thrust at Shanghai Clouds New Armistice Prospects

CHINESE WARN PEACE DOUBTFUL

Invader Hopes Big Drive Will Enable Him to Force Terms on Foe

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, March 1—Although the Japanese Government is reported to have accepted the terms for a truce agreed to by representatives of Japan, China and other powers at Geneva yesterday, peace prospects are still far from bright here.

Chinese official circles refuse to go further than describe the peace conversation held aboard a British warship here as merely holding out hope. The Finance Minister, Mr. T. V. Soong, the Mayor of Shanghai, Mr. Wu Te-chen, and Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, met today and discussed the situation, but declined to announce a decision.

The Government tonight issued a statement warning against undue optimism, pointing out that China had already accepted "in principle" the four peace proposals set forth, but each time efforts failed through Japan's rejection of the proposals. It remains to be seen whether Japan is acting in good faith or making a strategic move to bring about a peace atmosphere, therefore the world should not expect too much from present efforts to end hostilities.

Meanwhile the Japanese are redoubling their attacks all along the Chinese lines, deriving support from the arrival of the eleventh division under the command of General Shirakawa.

Dr. Wellington Koo, one of the Chinese delegates at the parley, interviewed today, said that the extent of the withdrawal was the paramount question. The Chinese refused to agree to a 20-kilometer withdrawal, but were agreeable to mutual withdrawal to defined limits.

Gen. Fan Chi-wu, regarded as spokesman for Gen Tsai Tin-kai, the Chinese commander here, stated that local forces were refusing to enter into any arrangements with the Japanese, but indicated that in order to safeguard Sino-foreign interests, threatened by the rapidly spreading sphere of warfare, the Chinese might be prepared to withdraw a short distance.

It is understood that a representative of the Mayor has informally approached the Japanese for a settlement on the following terms:

Cessation of fighting, simultaneous withdrawal to mutually agreed points, neutral observers to supervise and China to claim damages for the shelling and bombing. It is understood that Japanese insist on the original points, which differ from the Chinese terms.

While the Japanese continue bombing and shelling Chapei, where a big inroad has been made into the Chinese lines, the Eleventh Japanese Division landed near Liuho on the Yangtse, 10 miles from Woosung, early this morning and is preparing to coöperate in the drive through Kiangwan to Shanghai.

General Shirakawa, who was appointed to the supreme command, issued a statement that Japan had been compelled to dispatch reinforcements to attain its original aims, but, should the Chinese see fit to accede to the Japanese proposals and withdraw, the Japanese will not hesitate to uspend operations. "It goes without saying that we manifest a friendly sentiment and neighborliness toward the Chinese people and maintain assidously the spirit of coöperation with the powers and respect their rights and interests. We shall exert our utmost endeavor to avoid aggravation of the situation.

Tokyo Sees Peace More Remote—Relies on Effect Of New Intensive Attack

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 1—Japan's willingness to arrange a truce at Shanghai is not diminished, though developments reveal an unwillingness to make concessions from the original demand that the Chinese must withdraw first. Today's acceptance of the proposal of the Geneva round table has had little effect on the hostilities, which apparently must continue until the Chinese are ousted forcibly or accept the Japanese terms.

Officials are pessimistic regarding the Shanghai negotiations, finding the Chinese conditions unacceptable. However, they are hopeful that today's and tomorrow's intensive offensive will rout the Chinese, making their leaders more amenable to the Japanese terms.

The general public continues to think that the truce is nearly signed and is also exultant over what it considers the League's acceptance of the Japanese view that the Chinese must first withdraw, though the optimism results almost entirely from the Geneva dispatches, which officials discount. The impression exists that the Geneva Assembly will now be a mere formality, not leading to economic sanctions. Apprehension was caused this morning when the Asahi printed a Washington dispatch announcing concentration of the American fleet in the Pacific, without mentioning that the program is of long standing.

The Japanese press is naturally inclined to exaggerate American in-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

RESERVES PLAN FOR IDLE GOING TO LEGISLATURE

State Commission to Seek Compulsory Measure in Final Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 1—Assurance that measures toward the compulsory establishment of unemployment reserves by employers will be asked of the Legislature, was given by Mr. Stanley King, chairman of the Special Massachusetts Commission on Employment Stabilization, at a conference here attended by Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut, and leaders in economic circles of both states.

The commission's final report to the Legislature will be made in December, Mr. King said, and its action will be based on proposals recently made by an interstate commission on unemployment representing Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Connecticut.

Since the establishment of unemployment reserves will increase production costs, it was pointed out that all industrial states of the East should adopt the system to insure fair competition.

Mr. James H. Hook, chairman of the Connecticut commission, said that until its present study and compilation of comprehensive data is completed, the commission could not commit itself in favor of any plan.

Governor Cross said he favors a system of compulsory unemployment reserves somewhat similar to that recently set up in Wisconsin. The reserve would be created by employers paying a certain percentage of their pay rolls to a fund which would be available to employers in times of reduced working schedules.

Governor Ely, saying he was attending the conference in the rôle of student, noted that the problems facing both Massachusetts and Connecticut are similar and that remedies should be the same.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

STYLE SHOW

"Thrifty fashion tricks"

Daily except Saturday at 12:15 and 3 o'clock.

Wednesday evening at 6:45

Filene's

CLOTHES INSTITUTE

Living models will show how inexpensively you can dress—and look like a "million." Dresses from $1 to $10.75—hats from $1.95 to $3.95 and Spring coats, $25 and less.

Also at 11 to 12 and 2 to 3

Design course on "Spring clothes and their relation to your figure."

12 to 12:15

Talk on "Thrifty underclothes."

1:15 to 2

Talk on "Color combinations."

And Saturday at 11

Design course, "Spring clothes."

Something going on all day from 11 to 4 (except Saturday)

Filene's
Franklin-Hawley street building—fourth and fifth floors.
BOSTON

EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard Travelers' Club: Address by Dr. Sven Hedin, explorer, Harvard Club of Boston, Commonwealth Avenue, 7:15.

Longy School of Music: Open house concert, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8.

East Boston Home Club: Musical program by Carter Trio, Unitarian Vestry, 8.

Professional Women's Club: Meeting and entertainment program, play, "Martha Washington at Valley Forge," Hotel Statler, 7:30.

Second in lecture series auspices Frances Willard House, "Old Time Beauties of Japan," by Miss Annie S. Dran, instructor at Shanghai College, St. Paul's Cathedral Crypt, 7:30.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue division): Meeting, Corporate members, speaking program, faculty dining room, Walker Memorial Building. M. I. T., Cambridge, 6:15.

Boston Manuscript Club: Meeting, address, "Poetry as the Editor Sees It," by Mr. Nixon Waterman. Hotel Westminster, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Discussion for young people, "Youth and Ideals," led by Dr. Robert W. Coe, 7. Discussion for mothers, "The Girl and Her Mother," led by Miss Marie L. Donohoe, 7.

Harvard University: Meeting, Geological Club, "Research Problems in Coal," by Mr. Clayton G. Ball, Rotch Building, 8.

Music

Symphony Hall—John Goss and his London Singers, 8:30.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Two Hearts in Waltz Time," continuous from 1 to 11.
Plymouth—"Happy Landing," 8:30.
Colonial—"Too True to Be Good," 8:15.
Hollis Street—"The Wild Duck," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Print Galleries, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Harvard University: Last in in lecture series on great authors, "Molière," by Prof. C. H. C. Wright, Emerson D, 4:30. First in lecture series on "Patent Law," by David Rines, lecture room, Cruft Laboratory, 4:30.

Opening lecture in series on "Gardening," by Mr. Robert Sturtevant, benefit Children's Friend Society, Algonquin Club, 217 Commonwealth Avenue, 11, through March 6.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, address, "Old New England Whaling," by Mr. George T. Plummer of New Bedford, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Luncheon, Women of the Rotary Club, Hotel Statler, noon.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Contemporary European paintings to March 3; contemporary Japanese paintings; Washingtoniana; modern French paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier lithographs; engravings by and after Turner; Massachusetts Landscape Architects, opening March 3.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street. Etchings by Philip Kappel.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings by Romano.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 539 Boylston Street—Forty-third annual show of Boston Society of Water-Color Paintings. Through March 5.

Grace Horne's Gallery, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Etchings by Eugene Higgins. Water colors and oils by Arthur Musgrave.

Twentieth Century Club—Henry Curtis Ahl. Through March 7.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street—Contemporary New England artists.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

HOOVER FOUND UNCHANGED ON LIQUOR ISSUE

(Continued from Page 1)

vania, New Jersey, and other wet centers have proposed sending uninstructed delegates to the convention. While no one doubts Mr. Hoover's renomination, the refusal to instruct delegates might be used as a source of pressure at the convention to win wet concessions on the platform.

Senator Simeon D. Fess (R.) of Ohio, chairman of the National Committee, himself a strong dry, recently has been in consultation with wet Republican leaders of the eastern and New England states. Mr. Fess is convinced the party platform will be dry, but he feels that a substantial minority of the resolutions committee will offer a wet plank. This wet plank probably will be sent out from behind closed doors of the committee room, under present forecasts, and will cause an open battle on the floor of the convention.

Situation Behind Scenes

This is the situation behind the scenes which caused an important recent incident in the present political maneuvering, and which brought in President Hoover's name. Following an announcement that New Jersey delegates would lead in the effort to adopt a wet plank at the Chicago convention, and that the delegation might remain uninstructed for Mr. Hoover, Mr. Walter E. Edge, former Senator and Ambassador to France, came to the capital, where he had an extended conference with the Chief Executive.

Mr. Edge returned to New Jersey with the assertion that Mr. Hoover had determined to keep hands off the framing of the party platform, and that he would be content to run on whatever plank the resolutions committee and the convention adopted on prohibition. The same position, it was asserted, had been taken by Mr. Fess.

It was a report of this incident which led Mr. Raskob last Thursday to declare in a speech that he had it "on good information" that President Hoover would run on a prohibition referendum platform "if his party should adopt such a platform."

The fact which apparently Mr. Raskob did not take into consideration was the prospect that the Republican resolutions committee would be overwhelmingly dry. This undoubtedly is the belief of Mr. Fess and other Hoover supporters. They believe that Mr. Hoover will get the kind of a plank which he favors on prohibition without making any fight for it; they are still convinced that a great majority of the electorate is dry, just as is a majority of the present House and Senate.

A strong element among Mr. Hoover's advisers at this point in the political development want the Republican Party to adopt a referendum plank substantially similar to that proposed by Mr. Raskob for the Democrats. Such a plank, it is argued, would put the whole matter up to Congress, where a two-thirds majority would be required to launch the move. It would be an advantage to all parties, this group declares, to remove or, as opponents of the proposal call it to "side step," the prohibition issue in the present campaign, by such a maneuver.

Mr. Hoover's pre-convention campaign manager, Mr. Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, like Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, is generally considered to have slight sympathy for prohibition, and is believed to favor a Republican campaign plank favoring a referendum.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; fresh northerly winds; minimum temperature tonight near 20.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and slightly colder; probably snow in east portion tonight; Wednesday generally fair.

Rhode Island: Snow this afternoon and probably tonight; Wednesday generally fair; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; somewhat colder tonight.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy and somewhat colder with probably snow tonight; Wednesday generally fair.

Atlantic Coast from Eastport to Sandy Hook: North backing to northwest gales, diminishing late tonight or Wednesday, and overcast weather with probably snow tonight; Wednesday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	40	50	Montreal	26	28
Bismarck	30	40	Nantucket	32	36
Boston	30	35	New Orleans	62	84
Buffalo	32	44	New York	38	44
Calgary	22	28	Norfolk, Va.	44	62
Charleston	60	70	North Platte	38	48
Chicago	34	54	Philadelphia	42	52
Cincinnati	34	60	Phoenix, Ariz.	56	74
Denver	38	58	Pittsburgh	34	50
Eastport, Me.	30	30	Portland, Me.	30	30
Hatteras	50	58	Raleigh	48	70
Honolulu, T.H.	76		St. Louis	50	64
7p.m.Feb.29	72		St. Paul	30	46
Helena, Mont.	32	42	Salt Lake City	32	52
Huron, S. D.	34	42	San Francisco	48	60
Jacksonville	56	76	Santa Fe, N.M.	36	50
Kansas City	52	60	Seattle	38	50
Key West	70	76	Tampa	60	78
Los Angeles	56	60	Washington	40	58
Memphis	62	76	Wichita, Kan.	58	66
Miami, Fla.	54	78	Williston, N.D.	28	36

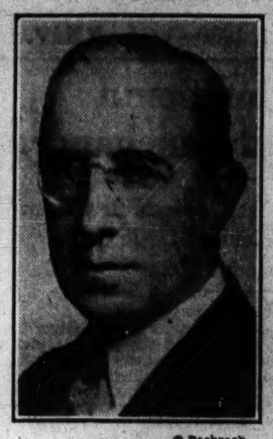
A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 1.
B—Maximum Feb. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 6:32 p. m., Wednesday 6:54 a. m.
Height of tides 7.6 feet, 8.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:04 p. m.

He Faces New Task Under Handicaps



© Bachrach

KERN DODGE

New Bolivian Road High in the Clouds

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 1—Providing Bolivia with a modern motor road 70 miles long and some 12,000 to 17,000 feet above sea level, is a job recently completed by Mr. William H. Dillingham, an engineer, and 50 American, Bolivian and British assistants. Their construction camp was said to be the highest in the world.

The road, the first of its kind in Bolivia, started at a place named Eucaliptus, on the Antofagasta-Bolivia Railway, and continued to the Caracoles tin mines. Hundreds of native laborers were employed to blast a way through ice, snow and rock. So steep were the mountain sides that finally "blasted route" was the name tacked on to the highway.

While parts of an old highway had been in use for nine years, the new 70-mile route is expected to provide a nucleus for additional miles opening remote regions to exploitation and settlement.

Such letters are always appreciated from Monitor readers.

Morristown, N. J., November 25, 1931

B. RICHARD,
Cluzelle Brothers, Inc.
45 W. 57 St., New York City

Dear Sir:

All of my contacts with your staff have been most pleasant. Whenever anyone asks me if I know of any good Hairdresser in New York I am glad to speak of you. You are to be congratulated upon having such capable assistants.

Sincerely,
A. C. J.

CLUZELLE BROS., Inc.
—BEAUTY SALON—
45 W. 57 St. Phone Plaza 3-4135
Est. 1897

NEW YORK CITY

"Select your warehouse as you would your bank."

Kindermann
Fireproof Storage

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Main Office:
WEBSTER AVE. AT 170TH ST.
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Correspondents in All Cities
Established ...

Permanent Waving
Marcel Waving
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Manicuring
Facials and all lines of Beauty Culture

Paul
OF
FIFTH AVENUE
Telephone for Appointment
Volunteer 5-4984 and 4985
595 Fifth Ave., New York
Entrance on East 48th Street

CHIEF OF SEVEN BUREAUS ON JOB IN PHILADELPHIA

Drafted From Private Life Engineer Puts Plans Into Effect

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16—Assuming the "care, management, administration and supervision" of seven city bureaus, including those of police and fire, and attempting to run them at full efficiency on a budget cut that may amount to as much as 25 per cent, might not be what one would call a "snap" job, but this is what Mr. Kern Dodge, newly appointed director of public safety here, has undertaken.

Mr. Dodge is a graduate of Drexel Institute here, in the department of mechanical arts, and since 1901 has been a consulting engineer in this city. His present appointment is the first public office he has held.

During the years of his private practice Mr. Dodge has designed the layouts and construction of various industrial plants, and was in charge of the erection of the handling plant for the construction of the Gatun locks at Panama.

Some progress has been made, Mr. Dodge feels, during the first month of his régime, in the solving of departmental problems, certain illegalities having been eliminated, such as police raids on private homes in search of intoxicating liquors upon anonymous or hearsay information.

"The law must be enforced," Mr. Dodge said, "but it must be done in a legal manner. No private homes are to be entered in connection with liquor law enforcement unless a legal warrant, based on affidavits, is held by the police."

Talking about his own accomplishments, however, or even his prospective ones, is not nearly so much to Mr. Dodge's liking as telling about his children, two of whom, Jane and Donald, are licensed pilots in aviation, he himself being the third member of his family to hold a pilot's license.

'Hip Sing Merry' Him Big Chop Suey

The Chinese have won! The victorious "army" invaded Boston and was fêted as befits the winner. And presents were given to the victors to commemorate their accomplishments.

No, it was not war, but a peace time campaign against General Slump. And the Chinese won by a 42 per cent gain in sales of their products over the corresponding period a year ago.

For two months, the country-wide sales staff of a Boston feedstuff house have been engaged in a sales contest. Salesmen in New England were designated as Chinese, each man having an appropriate Chinese name. In the West, the "army" was known as the Russians and in New York State the men were called the Bolshevists.

As the Chinese group were the most successful in the country-wide gain, Mr. Henry L. Atwell, vice-president and sales manager of the firm, invited the victors to Boston, where they were banqueted in Boston's Chinatown, taken to a theater to witness a Chinese play and imported Chinese gifts were presented.

"Hip Sing Merry," otherwise known as Mr. Edward C. Merry, whose territory is in Maine, made the highest individual score. He received an additional gift of a Chinese silk-shade table lamp. And now "Hip" is singing merrily over the two-month campaign.

Dollar Hoardings Face State Drive

Reluctant dollars are to receive organized inducements to appear from their retreats in Massachusetts, March 7. The anti-hoarding organization initiated by President Hoover, is to be headed in the State by Mr. Frederick Snyder, chairman, and Mr. Louis W. Munro, executive vice-chairman. The headquarters of the campaign committee were opened in the Chamber of Commerce Building with Mr. Munro in charge.

Restoration of hoarded money to circulation and prevention of further money entering unproductive hiding places are the basic objectives of the drive, according to Mr. Snyder. Inducement to use legitimate channels of deposit such as banks and sound securities, encouragement of continued circulation of capital in normal business enterprises are likewise major aims of the campaign. The workers proceed, fortified by "baby bonds," not so doughty in name, perhaps, but expected to do devastating work in taking over the hoarders' position, Mr. Snyder pointed out.

The "baby bonds," new Treasury certificates expressly initiated by Congress to assail hoarding, are to be available through application blanks at banks, the Chamber of Commerce and similar organizations. Subscriptions may also be made direct to the Federal Reserve Bank. Meetings are planned in every community of the State and addresses will be radiocast.

IMPORTS AT BOSTON REACH HIGH FIGURE

Imports for immediate consumption at the Port of Boston for the week ending Feb. 27 were valued at $1,427,111, it was announced today by Mr. W W. Lufkin, director of customs at Boston.

Imports for warehouse storage for the week were valued at $335,257. The figures were slightly less than the previous week, but are among the larger weeks to be reported in the past three months.

ASSESSMENT RAISED

NEW YORK, March 1—Beginning today, an assessment of $1 for every working day will be levied against employed members of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51 for the benefit of jobless union members, it was announced Sunday.

NEW YORK CITY

PERMANENT STEAM WAVE

Long Hair and Long Bob $6. Guaranteed 6 Months. $5.00

No electricity used.

Received GRAND Prize at International Hairdressers' Show 1930 and 1931.

THIS STEAM WAVE IS ENTIRELY DIFFERENT

from all electric baking methods. Supercurline steams the hair, leaving it soft and natural looking. Can SET IT YOURSELF, or if you prefer, our shampoo and wave set is $1.25.

Super Curline
TRADE MARK

Paul E. Gaire, Inc.
67 W. 44th Street, 3rd Floor, New York
Phone Murray Hill 2-6557-8. Appointments taken until 4:30 daily. Thursday until 7:00 P. M.

Philantia
Florists
Betty Forster, Inc.
Easter Plants
Cut Flowers
1140 LEXINGTON AVENUE
At 79th St. BUtterfield 8-8697
NEW YORK CITY

Thank you, Mr. Jackson for your fine letter

CLIFTON D. JACKSON
New York City

Ralph Scott, Inc.,
34 West 34 Street,
New York City.

attention, Mr. M. Lissauer.

Gentlemen:-

May I take this opportunity to tell you that I have been entirely satisfied with the clothes I have ordered and worn.

There is every reason to feel that in my present plan of replenishing my wardrobe I shall continue to have the same careful attention. The point I like about the service Mr. Lissauer gives is that I feel just as confident in wearing the clothes he has trained his staff to finish as tho I paid several times the price asked for.

I feel confident that your experience in advertising in the Monitor will prove beneficial and will gradually extend your field of satisfied customers.

Sincerely,

We are happy to share such splendid values with you and other Monitor readers

Men's clothes made to your measure from 25.00 to 50.00. We specialize in cutaways for ushers. Open daily 9 to 6, Wednesday and Saturday until 9 P. M.

If you prefer, one of our designers will gladly call at your home or office with samples and styles. (Anywhere in Greater New York or 50-Mile Radius.)

RALPH SCOTT, Inc.
34 W. 34th Street, between 5th and 6th, New York City
5th Floor Penna 6-1612

Municipal Reins Pulled Taut As Women Take Them for Day

Three Illinois Communities Governed by 'Mayoresses' on Feb. 29, While City Streets Are Safeguarded by Feminine 'Cops' in Borrowed Uniforms

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 1—Women took over the reins of city government and the affairs of business houses in three near-by Illinois communities yesterday, in deference to the quadrennial appearance of Feb. 29 on the calendar. They officiated as Mayoresses-for-a-day in the cities of Aurora and Joliet and in the little town of Morris.

The keys of the City Hall, the fire helmets, police badges and street cleaning apparatus were entrusted to the women, and they proved that they had their ideas as to how things should be handled. Not only were municipal officials deposed for a day, but in banks, hotels, business houses, newspaper offices and theaters, women became temporary managers.

The feminine touch was especially in evidence as the women deftly directed traffic, garbed with borrowed brass-buttoned uniforms that hung loppily about them and big-visored caps that cupped about their curls.

Spectators Arrive

Aware of the momentary change in city administration, spectators arrived early at Aurora's City Hall to see what might happen. On the stroke of nine, and with much dignity, Miss Mildred Pratt, president of the Aurora Business and Professional Women's Club, stepped into the council chamber, to serve as Mayor pro tem, with her four women city commissioners. They were deluged with applause.

And while this was going on, Mrs. Jane A. Shreve, a real estate operator, opened the City Council session in the neighboring city of Joliet, conducting the proceedings with more than the usual dispatch. Mrs. Robert DeCamp officiated as Mayor pro tem of Morris.

"If anyone thought," declared "Madame Mayor" Pratt in her inaugural address, "that the women would attempt to burlesque our government, they are going to be disappointed. Our government is sacred. It is not the impulse of the women to tear it down, or take it apart, but if we should ever have the chance we would try to remodel it. You cannot expect us to remodel it in a day."

She believed in "correcting defects of government with kindly hands," and concluded that a government is "as good as its people." The council then passed some 20 resolutions, not legally binding, of course, but gentle recommendations to be considered by the returning masculine incumbents. They suggested beautifying the city, ferreting out hidden property for collection of taxes, segregating juvenile first offenders from old-timers in the city jail.

Party Elegance

A party elegance mingled with feminine seriousness pervaded the Aurora City Hall. Fragrance of sweet peas and roses—ovations of supporting friends—effused from the Mayor's office. From the stream of callers came a few requests concerning paving of streets, earlier collection of garbage and strict enforcing of laws.

A city's work day is not slight, as the Aurora women discovered. The 4400 old trees, felled in the township for the city's needy, were waiting to be trucked to the doors of these citizens for fuel. Old papers clogged in wire fences should be cleared out.

At noon the women officials escorted their deposed officers to a luncheon at the Aurora Elks Club around the corner. There the women made the speeches and told how it felt to be in men's shoes for a day. Literally the whole town turned out to see the fund.

The chief executive's duties did not end at sunset. In the evening she must welcome a district convention of the Lions Club, make a speech at the Cosmopolitan Club, and be introduced to the public at a theater. Today saw the keys turned back to the men of the City Hall, the flowers moved out, and the feminine touch lifted.

INTEREST BEGINS
MAR. 10
Deposits Received by Mail
HOME SAVINGS BANK
73 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

The Stage is Set for one of our greatest sales!

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

This week's money-saving event in your First National Store is a 19c sale which features many of the items that were exceptional values in our 25c sale last year. Just look at these items and see how much the value of your dollar has increased in First National Stores in twelve months. There is plenty of opportunity to make real savings by shopping wisely and often this week during this great sale. Start today.

SWEET RYE BREAD
Extra special all this week
Loaf 5c

SEALECT MILK
An unsweetened evaporated milk
3 Tall Tins 18c

19c each

CHIPSO FLAKES or GRANULES	Lge Pkg	19c
BARTLETT PEARS FINAST BRAND	Lge 2½ Tin	19c
FINAST EXTRACTS LEMON or VANILLA	2 oz Bot	19c
FINAST PRUNES	2 Lb Pkg	19c
MARSHMALLOW FLUFF	Lge Tin	19c
BECKWITH'S FIGS RIPE CALIFORNIAS	No 1 Tin	19c
PAPPY'S MARMALADE	16 oz Bot	19c

BROOKSIDE MILK
4% Butter Fat
Qt 8c

FRUIT HERMITS
2 Lbs 29c

2 for 19c

FINAST BANTAM CORN	2 No 2 Tins	19c
SHREDDED WHEAT	2 Pkgs	19c
UNDERWOOD'S CLAMS Delicious for Chowder	2 Tins	19c
FINAST CAKES Tutti-Frutti—Silver—Maple Chocolate Spice—Cocoanut	2 for	19c
FANCY APPLESAUCE READY TO SERVE	2 No 2 Tins	19c
SALT PORK FANCY HEAVY BACKS	2 Lbs	19c

PRIZE BREAD
Baked in electric ovens daily
Large 20 oz Loaf 7c

Uneeda Baker's 19c Specials

Graham Wafers	Lb Pkg 19c
Uneeda Biscuits	5 Pkgs 19c

3 for 19c

IVORY SOAP	3 MEDIUM BARS	19c
GRAPEFRUIT	3 8 OZ TINS	19c
GINGER ALE PRICE FOR CONTENTS	3 12 OZ BOTS	19c

MORE 19c VALUES

Kipper Snacks Fancy Norwegian	4 Tins 19c	Refugee Beans FINAST	Tin 19c
Round's Cocoa	½ Lb Tin 19c	Whole Beets FINAST	Tin 19c
Almond Bar HERSHEY	½ Lb 19c	Friend's Pea Beans	Lge Tin 19c
Fruit Cocktail	No 1 Tin 19c	Fuji Chop Suey	Tin 19c
Peter Pan Peas	Tin 19c	Richmond Jam Raspberry or Strawberry	16 oz Jar 19c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES...

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street at West, Boston

Drawn from Hat Shown by Chandler & Co. $15

Millinery Opening

Beginning Tuesday, March 1st

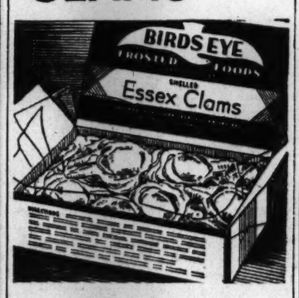
Patou Manipulated the Folds of this Hat's Original!

Crystal Milan—fine, aristocratic,—is folded with all the genius of the original in this version of the turban. Its alluring veil covers the entire hat to flare delicately to a new length. This is but one example of the Paris-inspired Spring hats that are being shown today in the Second Floor Salon—hats created with rare perfection for every type.

Priced $10, $12.50, $15, $25, $35

FRENCH SALON, SECOND FLOOR

Chowder for 8 from one box of BIRDSEYE CLAMS - -



Real seashore clam chowder—easy to make, costs little. Make it with tender, sweet Birdseye Clams. Add diced potatoes, onion, milk and seasoning. Put it on the table and be prepared to serve seconds.

BIRDSEYE PACKING CO., INC.
3 Commercial Street, Boston

BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS

Birdseye Frosted Foods Now on Sale in 250 New England Stores

ELY PROTESTS CHANGE MADE IN RELIEF BILL

Governor Would Strike Out Certificates for Work Requirement

Gov. Joseph B. Ely's $380,300 unemployment relief bill was returned to the House Ways and Means Committee, yesterday, following the Governor's refusal to accept one of the amendments engineered by the Legislature. Governor Ely advised the legislators to strike out the provision which would require those seeking work to secure certificates from employment agencies or public officials.

"The proposed requirements add nothing to the situation," the Governor declared, "and can be nothing more than an embarrassment to many deserving applicants as well as lending confusion in the administration of unemployment funds. The vital interest of this bill does not lie in who is to work, but that the work shall be provided."

The House passed to be engrossed two bills to establish centralized credit resources for both savings and coöperative banks, both of them based on proposals made by the Governor. An unsuccessful attempt was made to kill the bill requiring communities to raise money for educational purposes by taxation.

The Senate upheld a committee report against memorializing Congress to legalize the sale of 4 per cent beer. Leave to withdraw was reported by the Committee on Labor and Industries relative to petitions of the Governor aimed to strengthen the State's system of employment offices

Arguing that the "primary system" of electing candidates to office no longer provided an adequate expression of public opinion, speakers appeared before the Legislative Committee on Election Laws to demand a return to the former convention methods of choosing political candidates. The same committee heard proponents of a measure advocating a state-wide re-registration of voters on the assumption that there are thousands of names illegally listed.

For the first time, the bill providing for the establishment of a state board to supervise the floating of bonds and expenditures of local communities beyond the debt limits was heard in committee. Recent experience shows that city councils have been extravagant and in some cases incompetent to supervise finances of their municipalities, it was declared. The board would be known as the State Board of Municipal Finance.

Theaters

"The Wild Duck"

Hollis Street Theater — As their second offering of the season in Boston, Miss Blanche Yurka and her company last night presented "The Wild Duck" by Henrik Ibsen. The cast:

Hjalmar Ekdal	Dallas Anderson
Gregers Werle	Robert Henderson
Haakon Werle	Alexander Onslow
Old Ekdal	Kempton Race
Mrs. Sorby	Doris Rich
Gina Ekdal	Blanche Yurka
Hedvig	Virginia Baker
Dr. Relling	Russell Hicks
Molvik	Robert Wallsten

Many of those present at last night's performance must have been struck by the dramatic contrast which it offered with the "Electra" of last week. Where Ibsen shifts subtly from the tragic to the comic, Sophocles maintains an unrelieved tragic tension diversified only by an occasional deeper glow of passion. Where Gina offers us the dead level of common sense from which to measure the towers of false idealism erected by the self-deceived, Electra offers us an ideal height from which to gaze down upon the petty structures of false ambition built by an earth-bound race. As a poet, Sophocles gives us a profoundly moving "criticism of life"; as a realist, Ibsen gives us a powerfully affecting delineation of life (until, as a reformer, he pops the bitter pill of a formulated doctrine into our open-mouthed emotion).

Perhaps the best feature of a performance admirable in many ways was the emotional balance preserved throughout. Undoubtedly the tragic force of the play might have been intensified, but only, perhaps, at the cost of its moral conviction—a cost too great, for the play is hardly first-rate tragedy and needs the concreteness of a realistic presentation to give body to the central theme. No trace of the heroic Sophoclean atmosphere was to be found in the tone of last night's performance, and those playgoers who enjoy Ibsen as a purveyor of gloomy thrills may conceivably be disappointed by the clear stream of humorous sanity which tempers the bitter waters of tragedy in this production.

Mr. Anderson played Ekdal with a dash and assurance which were highly diverting at the same time that they conveyed satisfactorily the garish superficiality of the man. In the small but significant rôle of Relling, Mr. Hicks gave a fine performance. Mr. Henderson might also be mentioned for his adroit feat in filling so adequately the strangely diverse rôles of Orestes and Gregers Werle. Boston audiences are already acquainted with Miss Yurka's splendid Gina, but it was interesting to find that her interpretation was as intelligent as one had remembered.

Boston Stage Notes

Mr. G. Bernard Shaw's newest play, "Too True to Be Good," was presented by the Theater Guild at the Colonial Theater last night for the first time on any stage. A review of the production will appear in the theater page Saturday.

Miss Blanche Yurka, who is presenting "The Wild Duck" at the Hollis this week, will appear next week in "Hedda Gabler."

Miss Katharine Cornell's production of "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" is in its final week at the Shubert.

"Happy Landing," the Professional Players' sixth production, is in its second week at the Plymouth.

The revived film, "Two Hearts in Waltz Time," is the feature at the Fine Arts this week.

"Handy Man," with Mr. Tom Powers, is in its second week at the Copley.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

C. A. Merrill, Boston, Mass.
H. F. Coleman, Boston, Mass.
Clara M. Nealy, West Medford, Mass.
Mary E. MacNichol, St. Stephen, N. B.
Eolin Coleman Vaughan, Cambridge, Mass.
Edna Fowler, Cambridge, Mass.

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American and European Plans

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Wide World

THE "COMMUTER'S DELIGHT" ENDS TEST

This New Type of Car for Short-Line Service Is Fitted With Pneumatic Tires, Can Run, It Is Said, by Almost Any Type of Power at 60 to 70 Miles an Hour, and as Silently as Hard Rubber on Smooth Steel Can Make It.

NEW TAX PLANS NEARLY READY FOR COMMITTEE

Wider Exemptions Than First Expected Now Included in Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 1—Practical completion of the nation's new $1,241,000,000 tax program was announced by its framers today after the Rainey subcommittee on the manufactures sales tax reached an agreement on the form of the general levy which is to be the backbone of the program.

The subcommittee on administrative features expects to conclude its work by Thursday. If it succeeds, a completed, confidential draft will then be laid before the House Ways and Means Committee for its final decisions.

Prompt action by the full committee is expected by Representative Charles R. Crisp (D.) of Georgia, acting chairman, in view of careful, nonpartisan work which has gone into the subcommittee recommendations. Both he and Representative John N. Garner (D.) of Texas, Speaker, have predicted the tax bill would be on the floor of the House before the end of the week.

Exemptions from the general 2 per cent manufactures sales tax were somewhat more numerous than had been originally anticipated. The practically complete list, according to Mr. Crisp, will exempt what the average man needs for food, and will bear very lightly on the farmers. It also removes the burden of new taxation from newspapers and educational and religious publications.

The exemption list, still subject to change, stands at present as follows: Bread; all dairy products; fresh meat and fresh fish; tea, coffee, sugar; all agricultural produce; newspapers and periodicals; school books, Bibles, books for the blind; other literature for educational and religious uses; seed and fertilizer.

With these general exemptions the new tax will fall on everything manufactured in the United States by large manufacturers. Small operators and those selling direct to consumers are to be exempted according to the preliminary draft.

This and other decisions on the tax measure during the past few days have now provided for all but approximately $100,000,000 of the sum which must be raised to balance the budget, according to Mr. Crisp. He intimated that this would have to come from further excise taxes.

On the basis of these figures and various estimates which have been given out by members of the committee it now appears the final tax program will be approximately as follows:

From manufactures sale tax	$550,000,000
From income, estate and inheritance tax increases	250,000,000
From budget reductions and administration changes in tax law	125,000,000
Postal economies	20,000,000
Excise taxes	296,000,000
Total	$1,241,000,000

MEXICAN CHAMBERS REFUSE

MEXICO CITY, March 1 (By U. P.)—The Mexican Confederation of Chambers of Commerce Saturday wrote the Permanent Committee of the Fourth Pan-American Commercial Conference announcing its refusal to join an Inter-American Federation of Chambers of Commerce which is reported to be in the process of organization as a result of the Washington meeting last October.

NEW 'RAIL-BUS' CUTS COST FOR BRANCH ROADS

Has Pneumatic Tires and Operates for 15 to 16 Cents a Mile

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—It would be an automobile if it didn't run on rails. It would be a railroad car if it didn't have pneumatic tires. So railroad-bus probably best describes a stainless steel, electrically propelled, 40-passenger car recently tested by railroad officials on a run between Philadelphia and Norristown.

The light weight, extreme speed and almost total lack of wheel noise, coupled with remarkable low costs of operating, are the chief features of the rail-bus developed by the Budd Wheel Company and Michelin et Cie of France. Previous successful tests made abroad attracted world-wide interest.

Powered by a Diesel-electric, gasoline electric or regular gasoline engine, according to choice, the new type rail-bus operates at an estimated 15 to 16 cents a mile, as compared to 29 cents for railroad operated buses and $1.25 for suburban steam trains. It has six tires on each side and requires only one operator.

The car represents an engineering conquest on superfluous weight, officials of the Budd Company explained. "The average Pullman car weighs 5000 pounds per passenger, whereas the rail-bus weighs only 325 pounds per passenger."

Rubber tires make it possible to travel at speeds of from 60 to 70 miles an hour without danger of derailment, it was pointed out. In addition, the tires are so constructed that they cannot flatten out if punctured. In brief, the car's equipment makes possible a reduction in horsepower needed, less time consumed in starting and stopping, higher speeds and lower operating costs. To railroad officials it means the possible rescue of the short branch lines from financial deficits.

Those who made the test trip from Philadelphia were Mr. Frederick E. Williamson, president of the New York Central Railroad, Mr. Samuel Vanclain, chairman, and Mr. George H. Houston, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and Mr. W. G. Block, vice-president of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and Mr. Edward G. Budd, president of the Budd Company.

Plans to Bolster Coöperative Move Laid in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 1—Plans for gradually building up and strengthening the consumers coöperative movement in New York were drawn at a meeting of the Eastern States Coöperative League in the Russell Sage Foundation auditorium here Sunday.

The morning session was devoted to a discussion of coöperative housing, while the afternoon session was concerned chiefly with the development of coöperative milk distribution, which at present is chiefly in the hands of a few large distributors.

The meeting placed itself on record in favor of the amendment to the state constitution advocated by the Public Housing Conference of the City Affairs Committee, which would make it possible for the State to place its credit behind coöperative housing ventures. At present most of the coöperative housing projects are speculative enterprises organized by individuals and sold to wealthy purchasers.

The proposed amendment would make it possible for the State to lend money to groups of workingmen for the purpose of erecting their own modern apartments. They would repay the State over a period of years. This would eliminate speculative and all private profits from the enterprise and enable the workers to own their own homes. A number of prominent civic groups are supporting this measure.

MORAN FOR CONGRESS

ROCKLAND, Maine, March 1 (AP)—Mr. Edward C. Moran Jr., titular head of the Democratic Party in Maine and twice a candidate for Governor, last night announced his candidacy for the party's nomination for Representative in Congress from the Second District.

South Carolina Honors Woman Who Helped Save Mount Vernon

Black Walnut Tree From Washington's Home Planted on Grounds of the Capitol in Memory of Miss Pamela Cunningham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Exercises attended by many state notables marked the planting of a walnut tree on the State House grounds in memory of Miss Pamela Cunningham, founder of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, a national organization credited with saving George Washington's home from private ownership and making it a national shrine.

The tree was taken from Mount Vernon and transplanted on the Capitol grounds in a bed of earth composed of soil from more than two-score historic places in South Carolina, including a pound from each of the State's 46 counties, an equal amount of soil from "Rosemonte," Laurens County home of the Cunninghams, and Mount Vernon itself.

The program here was part of the George Washington bicentennial celebration being observed all over the nation this year. Miss Cunningham organized the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association in 1853 and served as regent of the organization until 1874, long after the Washington estate had been prevented from falling into private hands and established as a permanent national shrine.

In her recently discovered will and codicil dated April 13, 1871, were bequests listed as follows:

"To Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, the four photographs presented to me by my late friend, Edward Everett, after my first visit to Mount Vernon, to said association. Also the gold pen with paper knife presented to me by Dr. H. L. Hodge, of Philadelphia, with which the contract for Mount Vernon was signed; the lamp by which I wrote during the first and second years of my labors for Mount Vernon."

After she had conceived and set in motion the plans for perpetuating the Washington home place, Miss Cunningham directed the work from her Laurens home. It was largely through her efforts that subscriptions from every section of the country were raised and Mount Vernon purchased and saved from private speculators and preserved intact.

Chicago Leaders Plan $70,000,000 Saving for Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 1—At a meeting of civic leaders yesterday the promise was obtained from representatives of the various governmental bodies to try to pare down their budgets to the approximate level of cash receipts of last year, which would mean a total slash of some $70,000,000 and an eventual reduction in taxes.

Mr. D. F. Kelly, Chicago merchant, appointed chairman of a citizens' tax warrant committee, called together 40 government officials, civic leaders and newspaper publishers at the Chicago Club. The following resolution was adopted by the group:

"It is the sense of this meeting that all tax-spending bodies in the County of Cook proceed to prepare and pass their budgets for the year 1932 on a basis, if possible, not in excess of their actual cash receipts in the form of taxes and miscellaneous income of their respective bodies for the year 1929, and not as heretofore on the basis of the last known tax levy."

Average cash receipts for the past two years have been $180,000,000, while approximately $20,000,000 in extra revenues may be counted on, Mr. Kelly said, giving the county and city about $200,000,000 which can actually be counted on.

If you like to be

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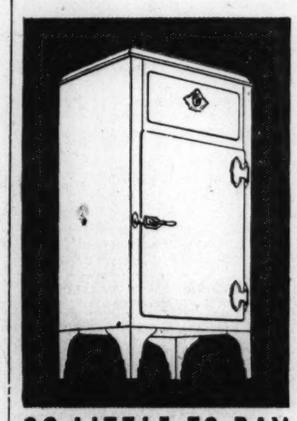

HERE'S the achievement you have been waiting for! The final advance that gives you MODERN refrigeration . . . completely dependable, completely trouble-free! Dual-automatic control . . . found only in the Westinghouse, now answers the need for double protection, double reliability, double assurance of uninterrupted service.

Investigate this *modern* refrigerator today. Thousands are already finding that a Westinghouse offers them, not only the amazing performance of Dual-automatic control, but every other noteworthy feature of convenience, beauty and economy.

SO LITTLE TO PAY *and it pays for itself*

We can *prove* that this marvelous refrigerator will actually *pay for itself* out of the money it saves. Ask us to show you the figures in black and white.

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"It cooks up better"

Those important years of GROWTH!

Cooks in 9 Minutes' Boiling

MACARONI
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HAPPY, carefree children—what parent is not vitally interested in the welfare of his son and daughter. See that they receive the proper amount of nourishing food.

Mueller's Elbow Macaroni offers a proper balance of the food-elements needed for proper growth. But, to be sure of fullest nutrition, do not be satisfied with "just any brand." Mueller's is higher in food value, tastes delicious and cooks up far lighter and fluffier. Compare Mueller's Elbow Macaroni with any other brand and you be the judge.

Buy a package now—at your grocer's

LARGEST SELLING BRAND IN AMERICA

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AS A CHANGE FROM POTATOES

OCEAN VOYAGES ON INSTALLMENT PLAN PROPOSED

Cunard Line Offers Its Patrons System of Deferred Payments

Installment buying, blamed by some economists for undue inflation preceding the present business stringency, is now to be applied to transatlantic travel. Announcement is made by Mr Charles C. Dasey, passenger manager of the Boston office of the Cunard Line, that the 91-year-old British shipping concern, regarded as one of the most conservative corporations in the world, has adopted the modern American sales method to stimulate business.

When payments are defaulted, on tangible commodities or articles, it is not an uncommon practice for a husky group of movers to take possession of the family furniture, electric refrigeration machine, automobile, radio or the like. But foreign travel offers no possibility of repossession. Yet the Cunard Line is to sell trips to Europe on deferred payments. And the American public can the better "Keep Up With the Joneses."

In the future, it will be possible to go to Europe by paying 25 per cent cash and the balance at so much per month after the trip is made, explained Mr. Dasey. Steamship officials consider the plan as the panacea for the light steamship travel of the past two years. It is said to be the first time that the plan has been applied to foreign travel.

"Extension of the deferred payment plan to steamship travel is a subject to which we have given long and careful consideration," said Mr. Dasey. "Existing conditions here and abroad, resulting in tremendously increased value for the travel dollar, makes the inauguration of such a plan of deferred payments particularly propitious at this time. We have just concluded negotiations with Morris Plan which enable us to make this method of payment available to Cunard-Anchor Line patrons.

"The plan will be open to the public generally and we believe there are many thousands of people in the United States who, through the use of Cunard's deferred payment plan, can, for the first time, enjoy the benefits and pleasures of foreign travel. It is designed primarily for the use of school teachers, educators in general, professional people and others whose usefulness and ability will be enhanced by foreign travel, but who do not find it convenient to pay for the full cost of their passage before sailing. This plan will also apply to all of our cruises."

Details of the installment travel plan are to be handled by steamship agents or the Cunard offices, where the passenger will be assisted in arranging for his loan at the same time he is booking his passage. In most cases, no comakers or indorsers will be required and the only interest charge will be 6 per cent per annum on the amount actually borrowed. A minimum down payment of 25 per cent will be required before sailing.

It is pointed out that this payment for round trip accommodations to Europe may be as little as $34, the balance to be paid at less than $10 per month. No payments will be required for about 60 days after the passenger sails, which will give the average tourist time to complete his trip before his installments start.

Shanghai Truce Talk Is Halted

(Continued from Page 1)

cidents which it is possible to interpret as menacing Japan, special correspondents reporting such trivialities as the dismissal of Japanese gardeners in California and the expulsion of a Japanese student from a Bible school paralleling misinterpretations printed recently in American papers, some of which were shown to foreign correspondents at the Foreign Office.

The vernacular press reports Manchurian fêtes to celebrate the founding of the new state, though formal promulgation is not until Saturday. Apparently the constitution announced recently was only provisional, pending the enactment of a permanent one.

Moscow Allows Japanese To Use Chinese Eastern Railway Temporarily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, Feb. 29—Japan respects the Soviet Government's interests in North Manchuria, according to a conciliatory reply to the inquiry of Mr. Leo Karakhan, Assistant Foreign Commissar, regarding Japanese troops' movements along the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Japanese Government apparently has modified its original request for permission to transport Japanese troops to the border station of Pogranichnaya. Instead, it asks to be allowed to send troops to Imienpo, possibly to Hailing, for the purpose of protecting the lives of 20,000 Japanese subjects, alleged to be endangered there.

Mr. Karakhan accedes to this "as an exception and a temporary measure." However, Mr. Karakhan's statement, delivered to the Japanese Ambassador yesterday and published here tonight, indicates that the Soviet Government is not satisfied regarding Japanese military activities in Manchuria. He recalls the Portsmouth treaty, which was concluded after the Russo-Japanese war, and which forbade the use of the Manchurian railroad for strategic purposes, and contrasting this with the frequent movements of Japanese troops over these railroads.

Mr. Karakhan also cites the clause of the Portsmouth treaty binding each side to abstain from threatening military movements along the Russo-Korean frontier, adding that the Soviet Government is reliably informed that the Japanese are massing in this region.

The Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Koki Hirota, promised to inquire of his Government immediately regarding these points.

MILITIA SHUTS DOWN OIL WELLS IN TEXAS

OVERTON, Texas, March 1 (AP)—Two wells of the Murray and Gold Oil Company were shut down here Friday by military authorities after they had been opened wide by the owners. The officers stationed two national guardsmen at each well with instructions to shoot to kill anyone attempting to reopen the wells.

Mr. T. W. Murray and Mr. L. G. Good, the owners, broke the seals placed on the wells by military authorities enforcing proration in the East Texas field. The owners have filed a suit at Tyler similar to that of Mr. Eugene Constantin and Mr. J. E. Wrather, which resulted in a Federal Court order restraining military authorities from interfering with production of oil on the plaintiff's leases.

EQUITY SUIT AFFECTS MOTOR LICENSE FEES

SALEM, Mass., March 1 (AP)—A bill in equity was filed in Salem court yesterday asking that fees for automobile registrations from the office of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles be considered paid although checks that were sent as payment were on a bank that was closed before the checks were cashed.

Mr. John J. Kennedy, an insurance agent of Salem, brought the bill, which charged that the office of Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar, was responsible for the failure to cash the checks promptly. The bill claimed that 19 checks were sent between Nov. 23 and 27 and the checks were not cashed before the bank closed on Dec. 15.

ALIENS IN MEXICO FACE LOSS OF JOBS

MEXICO CITY, March 1 (AP)—A delicate problem was before Mexico today with the application of the new labor law, which requires that 90 per cent of the employees of all concerns be Mexicans.

Approximately 40,000 persons will be thrown out of employment immediately if the letter of the law is applied. For that reason government toleration for a limited time was expected as a result of scores of petitions that have poured in asking postponement.

VOTERS CUT CLINTON BUDGET

CLINTON, Mass., March 1 (AP)—Voters in the annual town meeting last night voted to cut the finance committee's budget by 20 per cent and reduce all municipal salaries 20 per cent. The total of the budget as approved was $362,717, which is $132,125 less than last year. The vote was 481 to 433.

BAKER LIBRARY WORK OUTLINED BY ITS CURATOR

Dr. Cole Describes Scope at Meeting of Special Libraries Group

Practically no movement in the educational world has been as effective in the promotion of education as the special libraries movement, Dr. John A. Lapp, editorial director of the Institute of Research of Chicago, said last night, in addressing a meeting of the Boston Chapter, Special Libraries Association, in the Baker Library, Harvard Business School.

The meeting, which opened with a dinner, was followed by a tour of the Baker Library. After the transaction of regular business, Mr. Milton E. Lord, recently appointed librarian of the Boston Public Library, spoke briefly on the value of special libraries and of his satisfaction in returning to library activity in Boston.

The second speaker, Dr. Arthur H. Cole, who is administrative curator of Baker Library, outlined the functions of this institution, one of which, he pointed out, is the library's scope and the place it holds among institutions of education.

The Baker Library is peculiar in this relation, he said, because it apparently comes under three library heads. First, because of its relation to the Harvard Business School, it rightfully comes under Harvard University. Secondly, he said, it is allied closely with the Boston Public Library, with which it is endeavoring increasingly to collaborate.

Lastly, he described it as a part of a large group of inter-library institutions endeavoring to coöperate and to decrease unnecessary duplication of materials with a view of making the total resources of the combined institutions even greater. This, he explained, is accomplished through a system of exchanges.

Another function described by Dr. Cole was the department of research. This, he explained, has necessitated the development of a complete system of classification of business administration and its allied subjects. A thorough working out of subject headings also, he stated, is in the process of development, while a third important phase of this research work is the handling of a rapidly growing collection of manuscripts relating to business administration.

Dr. Lapp reviewed the history of the special library movement. This organization, he explained, has altered the former view of libraries as institutions for literature preservation to open channels through which the knowledge recorded in literary collections is brought to the attention of those who desire and need it.

But this movement, he said, is still a pioneer. Its chief function is not so much in the collecting of materials as in the work of research whereby the knowledge is made more easily available to busy executives who have not the time for research, and in calling to their attention facts they otherwise never would learn. Thus the real aim of the special librarian, he concluded, is to put knowledge to work.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Henry Heald, baritone.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's sketch.
5:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Sert Room Orchestra.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; announcements.
6:45 NBC, Stebbins Boys; sketch.
7:00 Piano Duo.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Spratt's program.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Magazine sketch.
9:00 NBC, Musical Magazine; orchestra; Barry Devine, baritone.
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man; Mabel Jackson, soprano; Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell, humorist; Vic Meyers's Orchestra from Seattle, Wash.; Anson Weeks' Orchestra from San Francisco.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 p. m.—"Sidewalks of Life."
5:30 Agricultural markets review.
5:40 "Evening Echoes."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:02 Edward J. Lord, pianist.
6:15 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Ray Perkins, "Old Topper."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jimmy Rogers, singing pianist.
7:30 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
7:45 "Buddy, Neva and Ann."
8:00 Frigidarians.
8:15 Sterling Four.
8:30 Melody Speedway; orchestra; quartet; piano novelty.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, "Great Personalities"; "Robert Andrews Millikan."
10:00 Anti-Communist League.
10:15 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
10:30 NBC, Soloists; orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
11:45 Paramount organ, Roland Pomeral.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Yankee network welcome to WFEA at Manchester, N. H.; orchestra; string ensemble; vocal trio; soloists.
5:30 "Old Man Sunshine"; songs and humor.
5:45 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Orchestra; soloist and reporter.
6:30 Bob emery's Spelling Bee.
6:45 Helen Barr, soprano; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, orchestra.
8:00 CBS, The Bath Club; Interview; soloist; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Organ and piano duets; soloist.
8:45 CBS, "Ed" Sullivan; Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Mystery sketch.
10:00 Le Paradis Dance Band.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Gus Arnheim's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Vivian Ruth."
5:15 CBS, "Meet the Artist," interview; "Little Jack Little."
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor."
5:45 CBS, "Movie Star Revue."
6:00 CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn, comedy and songs.
6:30 CBS, Bing Crosby.
6:45 CBS, Streto Orchestra, soloist.
6:59 Studio announcements; news.
7:15 Yankee string ensemble.
7:30 Bob Emery; Prof. J. R. Lunt.
7:45 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Shamrock Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Freddie Rich's Orchestra; tenor.
8:45 Book talk.
9:00 Massachusetts Institute of Technology Glee Club.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
10:00 CBS, "Symphony of Color," Jack Kerr.
10:15 CBS, "Café Budapesth," Hungarian music.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; Alex Gray, baritone.
10:45 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—William Lewis, tenor.
5:15 Talk, "Sharing the Fire Loss."
5:30 Cloha-Oe Orchestra.
6:00 Skit.
6:15 "Album of Dreams."
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Crystal Quartet.
7:00 Studio music.
7:15 "Songs We Love to Hear"; vocal.
7:30 Studio program.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks.
1:10 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—The Radio Pastor.
2:15 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—Austin King, tenor.
3:15 p. m.—Guy Principato, songs and guitar.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Woman's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:30 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:15 a. m.—Aloma Hawaiians.
11:45 a. m.—John B. Fogarty, tenor.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pas Barnes.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Committee on Highway Safety.
1:45 p. m.—Matinée Gems.
2:00 p. m.—Songs, Lou Baker.
2:30 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches program.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:45 p. m.—"Pied Piper of Radioland."

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue, light opera music.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Edna Wallace Hopper.
3:15 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, Organist; Ben Alley, tenor.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Rythm Kiggs.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, "Four Eton Boys."
4:00 p. m.—"Spotlighting Modern Education."
4:15 p. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band Concert.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records; talks.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Ritz-Carlton Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shop news; news.
3:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Mary Nevery, soprano.
4:45 p. m.—Francis J. Cronin, organist.

Chilean Business Supports Currency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Chilean and foreign merchants have commenced a nation-wide campaign in defense of domestic currency. They have pledged themselves to resist any moves toward the official inconvertibility of the peso or its fixation at a lower value.

The campaign is receiving support in official circles and will give material assistance to President Montero, who has been endeavoring to keep the monetary system intact regardless of the delicate financial and economic situation.

Business and industry are convinced that the official par of the peso can be maintained notwithstanding its declining street value, which is now about one-half of the officially regulated par.

GREIF BROTHERS HAS LOSS

Greif Brothers Cooperage Corporation for the first quarter of the present fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1932, showed a net loss of $3491, compared with a profit of $16,932 for the same period in 1931.

A New 'Mike' and Its Technique

Crooners Will Have to Learn How to Sing Or Quit, While Studios Will Brighten Up

ORCHESTRA leaders, singers, vocal groups, and musicians have all wanted at times to eliminate that czar of radio, the operator who regulates the sound volume going into the broadcasting networks. Leopold Stokowski, autocrat of the baton, never led a great crescendo and Lily Pons never reached the climax of a great aria, over which the operator was not the arbiter of the final results on your radio set.

The reason? Sound in radio engineers' parlance is measured in "decibels." Wire networks today can only handle a certain amount of decibels. Above that amount distortion, "blasting," occurs. Radio, therefore, has developed a special technique to avoid distortion. Crooners snuggle the microphone within the crook of their arms, full voice singers lean away from the mike when they "hit" a powerful note, male quartets or larger vocal groups crowd into an almost physically impossible space in front of the mike, raucous instruments like the trumpet must be pointed at the floor or muted, pistol shots are simulated by rapping a leather pillow smartly with a small cane. Performances in miniature all of these.

Improvements in studios and equipment came along with the radio performers' technique. The condenser microphone was perfected, doing away with a multiplicity of the old type carbon microphones, telephone cable made of a new metal called permalloy was installed, allowing the double bass, tuba, piccolo and harmonics on the violin to be heard with more fidelity. Studios were lined with sound deadening tile to prevent echoes, thus concentrating all music and talk produced right into the microphone. Pickups of great symphonic organizations, opera companies, vocal groups and dance orchestras outside the radio studios were accomplished without disturbing their natural setups or arrangements. Yet above all this still rode the operator at the controls.

* * *

In Boston's Governor Square, torn up by subway excavations, is the Hotel Buckminster with offices and studios of the Yankee Network, owned and operated by John Shepard III, president of the Shepard Broadcasting Service. In a group including Mr. Shepard, radio editors, engineers and staff production men, we heard and saw a new microphone and broadcasting setup which promises to rearrange the internal structure of broadcasting. We saw a singer stand seven feet away from the microphone who formerly stood squarely in front of it, an orchestra whose nearest instrument was 30 feet away, an announcer deliver his message four feet away from the microphone in the manner of a lecturer on a platform. The orchestra sounded as though it were really accompanying the singer, strings were just as crisp, bells chimed as clearly, accordions wheezed as reedy and bass tubas "oomped" as resoundingly as though the microphone was placed in the middle of the orchestra. In front on a metal stand was the new electro-dynamic microphone, a small bronze-finished affair looking smaller, if anything, than the existing "mikes."

Stranger still was the arrangement of the studio in which all this was happening. Most radio musicians, performers, visitors, are familiar with studios lined with soundproofing material, which resembles the raised ruled-off squares on a bar of chocolate. This is a fiber, molded under high pressure from sugar cane stalks after the juice has been squeezed out of them.

But this studio, a long, narrow room, was in fact two studios. The sound-producing end in which the orchestra sat was "brilliant," i. e., the music bounced or echoed and footsteps vibrated from walls from which all sound-deadening material had been removed. The microphone end 20 feet away was "dead," conforming to regular studio practice. Sound engineers explain thus. Music is produced in most auditoriums at the "live" or "brilliant" end of the building. Audiences are "dead," that is, the greatest absorbers of sound. These are "natural" conditions.

Now, why not carry this into a radio studio, make a "natural" setup? This is just what has been done. The sound producer, or orchestra, sits in the "live" end of the studio, the audience, or microphone in this case, in the "dead" end, approximating natural conditions. There are no peaks or valleys of sound. Once the radio station operator sets his controls they remain in the same position regardless of the volume of sound. In a pickup of the Chicago Civic Opera Company recently from the Boston Opera House the operators never touched their controls once during the entire performance.

* * *

Why dynamic microphone? If one could shout loud enough at a moving coil dynamic speaker such as most sets use today, the results would approach in part the physical arrangement of the new microphone. Actually voice and music in the radio studios agitate a small disk to which is attached a few turns of wire. Being inclosed in a magnetic field, when the coil of wire is moved by sound waves, electrical changes take place which the station amplifies and which we hear as speech and music.

Sixteen impulses a second, we are told, is the limit below which sound becomes rapid knocking. The rumble of thunder, the boom of distant cannon, the noise of a waterfall are frequencies below 50 cycles a second. The chirp of insects, a door squeak, violin harmonics, are frequencies above 10,000 cycles a second. The electro-dynamic microphone's range is from 26 cycles to 13,000 cycles, good enough to make the bass and highs come up on poor sets, make fine sets sound better.

The electro-dynamic microphone is as sensitive as the condenser microphone. But it is smaller and thus more convenient to mount inconspicuously in any desired location, at any distance from the orchestra. Furthermore it requires no self-contained amplifier such as the condenser type. It handles a greater range of volume and pitch. It preserves better the effect obtained by the ear of a listener in a hall or auditorium.

Musicians and announcers must learn to move about in its presence with a minimum of noise or effort. Announcers furthermore must get used to standing four feet away from the new microphone, singers and players even farther. And the crooner must learn to sing naturally since he will not be able to rest his nose on the mike. Control operators may ignore the controls and read newspapers and magazines during the course of a broadcast program.

A. D. H.

OPEN MEETING HELD BY PI KAPPA LAMBDA

Iota Chapter of Pi Kappa Lambda entertained members and friends in an open meeting in Jordan Hall last night, at which time a musical program was presented by members of the chapter. Mr. Floyd B. Dean, president of the chapter, explained that each member is elected upon the basis of high rank in scholarship, and that each is pledged to the support of every forward-looking movement in the field of music. Among those who participated in the program were Mrs. Susan Williams Lunn, Misses Mae Taylor and Lucille Monaghan, and Messrs. Homer Humphrey, Pierino Di Blasio, George Brown and Thomas Lander.

Spring Gardens Urged for Idle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 1 (AP)—Proposals that each city and town in Hampden County inaugurate one or more large community gardens this spring, and that canning centers be organized in schools and churches to preserve the produce of these gardens for distribution by welfare departments, were made at a meeting of Massachusetts State College faculty members, Hampden County league representatives and community welfare agents here.

Through this medium, it was explained, welfare agencies will save fully one-third of their budget, and thereby be enabled to extend their services to a greater number.

Prof. W. R. Cole of the college faculty said several communities have already availed themselves of this opportunity. Prof. Grant D. Snyder said the community gardens would be worked by otherwise unemployed men, and promised supervision from both county league and state college facilities. Women of families cared for by welfare departments would be employed to do the canning, it was suggested.

INDIANS ASK RELIEF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 1—Five chiefs of the Tuscarora Indian tribe on the reservation near Sanborn, northeast of Buffalo, have written to representatives in Congress asking that work of some kind be provided for them. Their plea is that they be given something to do to enable them to make an independent living. Men of the tribe recently were excluded from participating in relief work supplied by the State Relief Administration in Niagara County, because the Department of Social Welfare is giving the Tuscaroras home relief.

Move Under Way To Take Gambling Bill to Electorate

Attempts to amend the adverse committee report on bills to legalize pari-mutuel betting at Massachusetts race tracks by the substitution of a new measure calling for a referendum to the people of the State on the question will be undertaken today in the Massachusetts House of Representatives by Representative Francis E. Rafter of Salem, who is sponsoring the referendum bill.

The question of acceptance of the adverse committee report heads the calendar for today. Mr. Rafter's measure is interpreted as a counter thrust on the part of proponents of legalized gambling at fair grounds and horse racing plants to rescue their bill from the negative report of the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs and keep the issue alive for the debates anticipated on the floor of the House.

Following is the question which Mr. Rafter hopes to have written upon the ballot at the next state elections: "Shall the pari-mutuel or certificate method of wagering on the results of horse races at licensed meetings be permitted by law in Massachusetts for the purpose of raising revenue for agricultural purposes and for financing the old-age assistance law, so called?"

The bill further specifies that "for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the people with reference to permitting the pari-mutuel or certificate method of wagering on the results of horse races at licensed race meetings in this Commonwealth," the Secretary of State shall cause this question to be placed on the official ballot "to be used at the biennial state election in the current year."

The bill also would provide that the Governor make known the result of the voting in a written report to the General Court during the first week of the session in the year 1933.

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

New Art Materials

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Edmonton, Alta.

MANY are content to develop an art produced by others; but nothing less than the origination of a new art technique satisfied Miss Christine Poitras of Edmonton, a French-Canadian girl whose work is unique on account of its unusual materials.

While Miss Poitras is expert in many lines of handicraft, her favorite occupation is the designing and modeling of groups of figures and of naturalistic settings for these groups. For this work she uses simple things, odds and ends which most people would regard as useless. "There is nothing ready-made for my work," she says. "When I decide upon my design, I must go to seek that which I need to carry it out."

What she needs may be a bit of wire, a scrap of kid, silk, lace, linen or homespun, a handful of reeds or willows gathered from a slough, a tiny glass bottle, a feather, some pebbles, a handful of sand, a strand of yarn or hempen rope—one might go on indefinitely naming little things, for there seems to be no end to the materials upon which she draws.

In Miniature

The figures—people, birds and animals—are molded from a papier-mâché compound, the formula of which is her own. The "little people" whom she constructs are not more than three or four inches tall, yet each tiny face has the expression one would expect to find there. It may be the face of a grandmother sitting in her rocking chair knitting; of a cowboy riding an Indian pony; of a habitant sawing wood; of a small girl playing with a kitten, or a fiddler bending over his instrument, which she portrays. When completed, the figures are carefully dressed, with every detail of the costume observed. This same attention to detail is apparent throughout all her work, some of which must almost require the use of a microscope. A bird in a cage may be scarcely larger than a grain of wheat, but it is carefully modeled; the placid grandmother uses four tiny knitting needles and the leg of the sock is partly knitted before the needles are put in her hands. Her yarn lies in a diminutive basket beside her. If a horse is hitched to a cart, the harness is complete to the last strap and buckle.

When a group contains a dozen birds or animals, they are molded in as many distinctive poses, and are not merely 12 birds or animals fashioned after the same design.

Some Compositions

One of Miss Poitras' most recent productions was a group designed for a dinner table. It represented an arched bridge over a pond surrounded by grass and water plants. Tiny "poles" composed the floor of the arched bridge, a sheet of glass with a deft arrangement of colors beneath, the pond. On the bridge a mother goose surveyed the landscape generally, and particularly her family of half-grown goslings, which were circling the pool. The coloring, built up of the white feathers and yellow bills and feet of the geese, and of tender foliage and calm blue water, immediately suggested spring. It was a simple, restful centerpiece, yet one which involved careful designing and craftsmanship.

Another popular piece of work from Miss Poitras' fingers, and one which called for another type of design, represented the development of transportation in western Canada. First she depicted the bald prairie with Indians on their cayuses, monarchs of all they surveyed. Then arrived the early scouts and adventurers, followed by the first settlers with their families and scant equipment stowed in covered wagons. Later came the railroad, the crude first trains, and, last of all the airplane. The topography of the prairie was carefully reproduced, and the winding trails and corduroy bridges thrown across the sloughs recalled many memories to old-timers who trekked into the country with ox carts. The horses were saddled or harnessed, and stood in characteristic poses. No detail was overlooked. The water buckets hung on the settler's wagon, together with other articles which might be packed in that way. His dog was curled up on the seat beside him. Beside the homesteader's first crude log shack lay a pile of wood, an armful of which was being carried to the house by a small boy. Chickens scurried around the yard, and the half-open door invited one to enter.

Another fascinating piece of work was the interior of a French Canadian farmhouse, reflecting the life of the inhabitant in much of its detail. Here were the old-fashioned high-ovened stove in which pans of bread were baking; the bread trough with a batch of dough rising; the "bunk," forerunner of the modern Chesterfield. Mother sat at her spinning wheel, father was reading, and the children were engaged in various occupations. The dog lay on the floor and the cat was in the act of emerging from an aperture cut beneath the lower step of the stairs, designed particularly for her convenience. The floor was covered with rags of homespun, and the family were dressed after the fashion of the habitant.

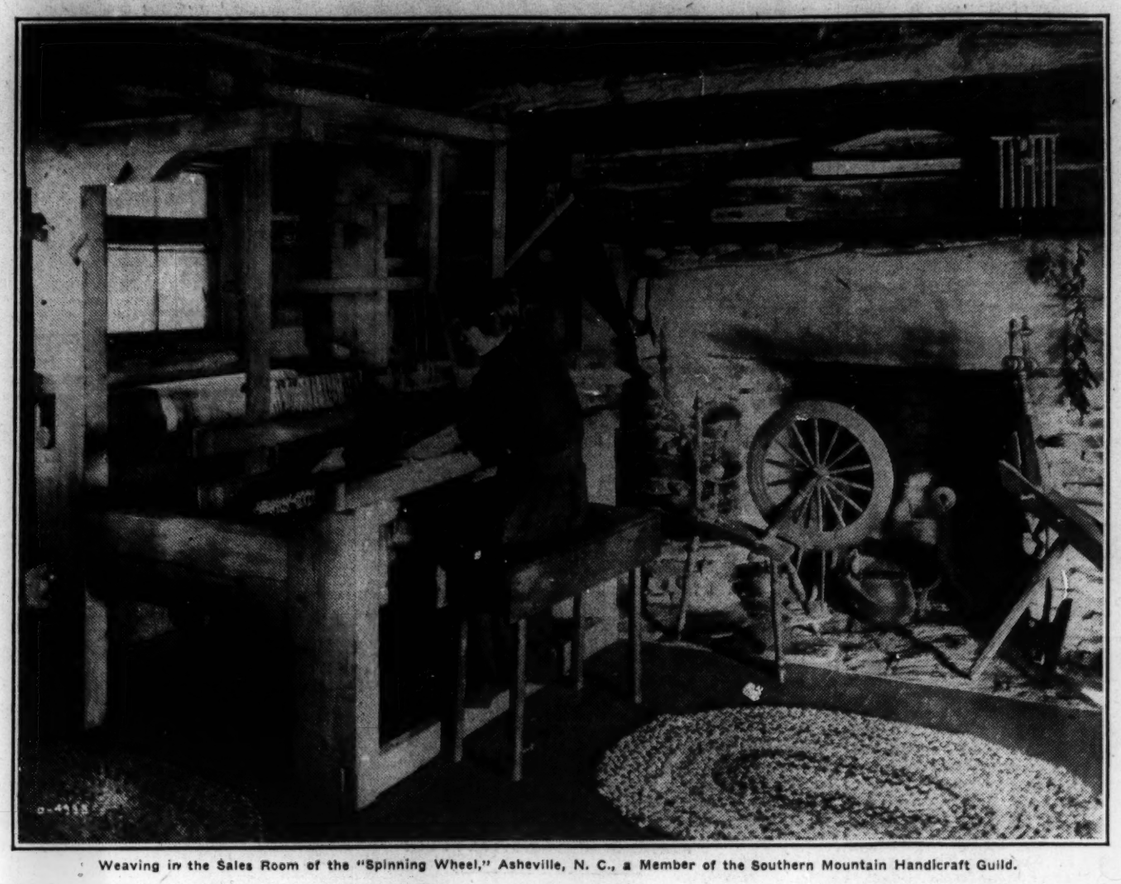
Birds and Flowers

Miss Poitras' favorite work is the modeling of birds. There are many aviaries around her garden and the occupants are all her friends. She loves to design groups in which birds figure prominently. Her subjects are not generalized but accurate portraits of prairie chicken, wild duck, bluebirds, robins, meadow larks, swallows, blackbirds. Many of these she adapts to the decoration of place-card holders, or makes into favors. Her sets of wild duck are popular with sportsmen who are familiar with the numerous varieties of wild duck found in the west.

Delicate prairie flowers are made in crêpe paper. A particularly effective and simple table decoration of her design is a donkey with crocus-filled panniers slung across its back.

Miss Poitras' studio is an interesting place with its many shelves and mysterious little bottles of paints and powders and glue; its little boxes filled with odds and ends; its figures in course of making, and materials in neat parcels. But when she goes to model her next group she may not have a thing on those shelves, apart from the staples such as paint and paper, which she can adapt to her needs, and her thoughts must be familiar with nature's products as well as those of man in order that she may secure what she wants without waste of time.

That her work brings the artist happiness is apparent to all who meet her, for it is reflected in her face, in her faith and courage. To her no scene is too complex to be executed, no difficulty too great to be surmounted, and all her ideas involve a vast amount of fine detail work, a marvelous skill and patience.



Weaving in the Sales Room of the "Spinning Wheel," Asheville, N. C., a Member of the Southern Mountain Handicraft Guild.

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are certain times in every club year when thoughtful club members meditate seriously and deeply on their organization's contribution to the betterment of living conditions and the forward progress of all good causes. One of those seasons is at hand. Statements of annual dues are being mailed by club treasurers and some who receive these statements will ponder long before a decision is reached as to whether all their club affiliations shall be continued for another year.

A measuring stick to use in making a decision of this sort has been furnished by the Buckeye, official organ of the Federated Women's Clubs of Ohio The answer to what a woman has a right to expect from her club is summarized, in substance, as follows: If a club woman be a sincere and loyal member of her club, she has a right to expect from it entertainment and inspiration; companionship and friendships; a certain cultural benefit as well as definite information from good programs She may expect a broadening of her general knowledge and a deepening of her interests in many worthwhile projects; she may ask the satisfaction of seeing things long desired accomplished by the strength of the group, and she may rejoice in an ever-widening field of service.

Clubs that can point to such a record as that ennumerated in this list will lose very few members as the years mark more and greater achievements.

* * *

But, after all, there would be no clubs if there were no club members, and any club is only as strong and efficient as are its individual members, and so the same article has something to say about what a club has a right to expect from its individual members. It says that any club has a right to expect that each member will be faithful in attendance and in preparation of her part in the club program; that she be loyal; that she bring to club activities and problems patience and an open mind; that occasionally she express a new idea or thought, and always that she be willing to serve.

With these thoughts on the contribution which may be expected from organized effort women will intelligently select the groups with whose aims they are most in sympathy, and will possibly become more adequate members of fewer clubs.

* * *

A recent editorial in the Red Oak (Iowa) Express said, "When our moral and religious influences begin to slip, the world turns to its women. They have the moral force, the physical stamina and the mental power to straighten out sordid affairs and, through their women's clubs, they have an organization which will ever carry on the work for better homes, better citizenship and better morals."

Stocking Runs

Has the reader ever been caught unexpectedly with a little run, just starting in her silk hosiery? Here is a way—when no needle and thread are available—of stopping its becoming a long unsightly path. Moisten a piece of soap with water and rub this on the stocking where the run ends. It will catch the threads together and last for the rest of the day.

Piquant Mutton Sandwich

Chop fine a small cucumber pickle, add mayonnaise to spread well and spread on well-buttered slices of bread. Between the slices lay cold roast beef, cut thin.

Southern Mountain Handicraft Guild

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Asheville, N. C.

DURING July, 1931, a new venture was started in Asheville, N. C., a venture that developed from an act of neighborliness 40 years before and from a similar act of neigrborliness in the month preceding the inauguration of the new phase. This enterprise expressed itself in each generation in organization for the study and preservation of southern mountain handicrafts.

The visible sign is over the door of the salesroom of the Allanstand Cottage Industries in Asheville. It reads: "Southern Mountain Handicraft Guild." And therein lies the story of the gift by their founder, Miss Frances Goodrich, of the Allanstand Cottage Industries—pioneer organization for the preservation and distribution of southern mountain handicrafts—to the Southern Mountain Handicraft Guild. The guild has recently been organized by several individuals and producing centers, whose aim is to study and preserve and carry on the fine old crafts of weaving, spinning, pottery making, basketry, etc., as they are found in the mountains of Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina and Kentucky.

Miss Frances Goodrich, Who Devoted 40 Years to the Revival and Development of Handicrafts in the Mountains of Western North Carolina.

Continuous Exhibits

In the old salesroom in Asheville, where the Allanstand products have been displayed for years, there will now be continuous exhibits from 18 centers, which will include quilts, baskets, woodcarving and such patterns of coverlets as "Roan Mountain," "Noah's Wonder," "Winding Vine," "Braddock's Defeat," "Bonaparte's March." The guild has been organized with the same idea that has been used in the promotion of craft work of Norway, that of bringing together the various native crafts into one group.

It was when Miss Goodrich, after 40 years of work with the Allanstand Industries, in looking about for a successor, deeded her organization to the guild, that the latter found its opportunity for a larger scope of activity. In making her gift Miss Goodrich designated as trustee Miss Clementine Douglas of the Spinning Wheel, a member of the guild.

Few women have had a life so full and useful as that of Miss Goodrich, who came into the mountains of western North Carolina in 1895 as a missionary under the Presbyterian Mission Board. Miss Goodrich saw, through her wise eyes, and her understanding heart, a particular need, that of æsthetic expression and economic independence. So she revived in many a mountain home the old-fashioned loom and the spinning wheel, the dye pot and the potter's wheel. It was she who enabled a handicapped girl to develop a process of basketry that made her not only self-supporting but a help to her family. It was Miss Goodrich who selected Elmeda Walker to weave the many yards of coverlet fabric for the Mountain Room of the White House. And this, Miss Goodrich says rightly, was the crowning experience of Elmeda's life.

The Gift

In 1895 Miss Goodrich had just come into the mountains, and was living at Brittain's Cove, 12 miles from Asheville. One day, when she felt that it was desirable to find some "excitement" for her neighbors, one of them happened to bring her as a gift a coverlet 40 years old, woven in the "Double Bowknot," golden-brown on a creamy background. The brown had been dyed with chestnut oak, and was then as fine a color as it had been on the day when it was finished. With the coverlet was given the "draft" by which it had been woven. This "draft" was a long strip of paper covered with figures looking somewhat like a music score. Miss Goodrich was greatly interested in the fine craftsmanship and felt at once that it would be desirable to revive it. Moreover, in the "draft" she might, so she believed, possess the means of reproducing this pattern.

Beginning at once, she traveled to the homes of women best known for their weaving. She learned the home-made dyes and their processing. She learned to love and understand the whirring of the looms. She realized that "drafts" were indeed music scores of a kind, and that their themes were bringing joy to many hearts. Finally the business was increased to include rugs, linsey for suits, and cotton materials. The market was in the north and involved a mail order business.

The Growth

In 1897 Miss Goodrich moved from Brittain's Cove to Allanstand, and it was here that the Industries, in reality an exchange, became organized and got their name. For a number of years most of the weavers and spinners lived in or near Allanstand, but in time the work spread into other parts of the mountains. A salesroom was opened in Asheville, and the Industries were incorporated. The purpose was thus expressed:

"To help the people of the southern highlands to produce and to market handiwork, especially handwoven articles, basketry and woodwork, and by so doing to bring money into communities far from markets; and to give paying work to members of such communities; to give to the workers the interest of producing beautiful things, the delight of the skilled worker and artist; to save from extinction and to develop the old-time crafts of the mountains."

Miss Goodrich has collected more than 200 of the old coverlet patterns that otherwise would probably have been lost. So famous have they become, and such an authority on the history and development of the handicrafts is Miss Goodrich, that she was urged to write a book on the subject, "Mountain Homespun," which was brought out last year by the Yale University Press, and she has been for a long time in correspondence with people in foreign countries, notably in England, whence came originally many of the crafts.

The Southern Mountain Handicraft Guild sprang into being in 1930. At the present time it is comprised of 18 producing centers, which will take over the work of Allanstand, continuing the sales and display room in Asheville.

Hotel Housekeeping

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

JUST where the career of housekeeper drops its purely domestic character and enters the executive field is hard to tell. But the housekeepers of the large hotels in New York and other large cities draw very satisfactory salaries. As hotels become skyscrapers, so does the job of housekeeper grow in stature, till one finds at the top-notch of the profession, Miss Norah Foley, housekeeper of the new Waldorf-Astoria. She, who is considered dean of her profession, believes there is a wide field for women in hotel-housekeeping, which calls forth executive and business ability, personal tact and charm, and woman's innate talent for keeping clean and tidy. A woman who holds this position must be an organizer, a personnel manager, and a buyer, all in one. Realizing the increasing need of women to fill these responsible positions, Cornell Summer School invited Miss Foley to give a course in hotel-housekeeping last summer.

As a wide-awake youngster of 16, Miss Foley came over from Ireland and got herself a job in the linen-room of the old Buckingham at the munificent wage of $22 a month. She was so much interested in hotel routine that she determined to work her way up and to make a career of housekeeping.

* * *

"Housekeeper" is printed on her office door in unassuming black letters. One expects to find a white edition of Aunt Jemima surrounded by dustpans and brooms. Instead one enters an office in which are three secretaries typing away at a great rate, and Miss Foley, a smartly dressed executive, ensconced at an impressive desk answering two phones at once, filling out requisitions and replying to a bombardment of questions, all at the same time. Nevertheless, she still has time for a friendly smile.

Under her is a staff of 300 chambermaids and housemen, almost all of whom she knows by name. She prides herself on never mixing up a Maggy with a Betty, or a John with a Jack. Every soiled towel, every grain of dust in the entire hotel, with the exception of the kitchen, lies on her conscience. She is the one who orders brooms and carpet-sweepers by the gross, and soap powder by the barrel.

Before taking up her post at the Waldorf, Miss Foley was sent to Philadelphia, Washington, Montreal to organize housekeeping departments in hotels belonging to the same management.

Miss Foley works from eight in the morning to six at night; but when work is over she shuts her office door and forgets it entirely till the next day. She loves the theater and movies. She has her private apartment in the hotel, and drives her own car about town. But strangely enough, Miss Foley has never kept house for herself, though she thinks she'd rather like it.

Two Young Fliers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

There has developed in Adelaide a real enthusiasm for flying, and a number of women have now joined the Aero Club. Two of them are under 17 years of age, and their instruction for A class licences has begun. They are the youngest girls in the Commonwealth to learn flying and it was only the fact that A licenses cannot be granted to persons under 17 that deterred them from earlier membership.

One of these girls is Jeune Scott Kemball, who, having decided to become an archæologist, says flying will enable her to travel speedily and comfortably when she goes to Egypt, and other countries. She is now preparing for a university course in the study of arts and customs of the ancients and expects to leave for Egypt next year. Miss Kemball intends to visit some of the most isolated parts of the world, and will use a plane.

The other flying candidate is Helena Cato, who intends to become a commercial pilot. She has already had numerous trips in the air. Her father, Harold E. Cato, was an air pilot in the World War.

After she has gained her A certificate Miss Cato intends to buy a plane and attempt a record flight to England. "Aviation is going to be a real job with me," she says.

Thorndyke Sandwich Filling

Chop fine preserved ginger to make ¼ of a cupful, and pecans to make the same amount. Add 1 teaspoonful of vinegar and 1 tablespoonful of ginger sirup, then orange marmalade to make the filling spread well.

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EDUCATIONAL

Teaching History to Children

By DOROTHEA PRICE HUGHES
Member of the Royal Society of Teachers
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

THE present is a development of the past which contains the germ of the future; and it is the business of the teacher to reveal the links which unite today with yesterday and tomorrow. When Joshua set up stones, after crossing the Jordan, so that the children might ask their meaning, he showed insight into a child's first apprehension of history.

Teachers in Nuremberg, Canterbury, Florence, Orleans, Washington and many a fair town in the Eastern Hemisphere should have an easy task, because their pupils cannot take a walk without seeing the beauty of the past enshrined in the framework of the present. A more difficult problem arises when links with the past are less obvious and architecture is crude, like the stones of Joshua. In such cases history may be revealed as a becoming, whose future course, like the past, can be shaped by the pioneer and discoverer; and the school itself should provide a noble historic environment.

On the walls of the classrooms in London slum areas, I have seen reproductions of beautiful pictures and buildings and castes of statues, which the children are encouraged to observe. A history and art teacher prepared a pageant based on submerged records of the district, those of kings and saints who between them founded a church and endowed a school. The pupils took part in it before an admiring audience of parents, who learnt with astonishment their connection with antique heroes. Many a neighborhood has similar links with an inspiring past, if you take trouble to unearth them.

Worth an Afternoon

It is worth upsetting the school time-table and devoting a free afternoon to take your pupils sight-seeing. The Town Council or the Chamber of Deputies acquires significance when boys and girls explore their meeting place with a competent guide; and a good picture gallery, a church or a museum can form the most fascinating history book. I recollect a class of young children whom I took to the British Museum, while we were reading the prehistoric portion of a delightful English series known as "Piers Plowman." They brought pencils and made notes and drawings of the contents of cases in the Stone Age rooms, perturbing the custodians who were unaccustomed to excited children pointing out relics of cave men and lying on the ground in order to make sketches.

What a story there is in the implements and articles of daily use, if you will only allow the child to find it! Books, like those of the Quennells in England, which contain illustrations of these should be in every school library. A large portion of history is deduction from the multiform life in past ages of which only fragments remain; and the pupil should be encouraged to examine these relics and draw his own conclusions. By doing so he learns the nature of history, which is not only a story handed down to us, an interconnected serial, but an attempt to test and improve the story by investigating portions of it.

The perusal of original documents should not be confined to university students; a photograph of Magna Charta or the Declaration of Independence will mean more to a child than any disquisition by his elders.

Whenever possible I have required pupils to compile their own history books. They have made their own covers and illustrations, inserting maps and picture postcards and consulting various books borrowed for their use. My rôle in class has been to assist their efforts. An old pupil, after recalling her enjoyment of my lessons, gave the following explanation: "You did not teach and that made it so interesting." We have also performed plays and tableaus suggested by the period, composed not by myself but by members of the class whom I advised and aided when necessary, doubtful points being discussed by all of us.

The World Outside

So far I have touched only on the local and national aspects of history which form part of a pupil's environment, but the international aspect is of growing importance today. Knowledge of the world outside our own particular nation is partly covered by geography, in the teaching of which the cinema can play an important rôle. The history and geography teachers should be aware of each other's syllabuses, as they too often are not. The more either of them can travel abroad, the better, and if they themselves are interested in other lands they will convey that interest to their pupils.

Above all history and literature teachers should teach the same period, for the history and literature of an epoch cannot be understood without each other, and the stories of great poets throw light on the world to children who read about them. Side by side also with the tales of local and national heroes should go those of other lands, a great company to which writers for the young are beginning to do justice in England, and notably those who work in connection with the League of Nations. Great individuals of long ago, like King Asoka of India and the Pharaoh, Ikhnaton of Egypt, should be familiar to every child, as well as Florence Nightingale, Nansen and Lincoln, and their noble kin of other races.

At the age of 13 or 14, before a pupil leaves school or begins to get up periods for external examination, he should have a one-year or, better, two-year course of world history. At this stage he can begin to discern development in time; and though we disagree with his conclusions, Mr. H. G. Wells has shown us that world history can be compendiously surveyed and taught. The course I have given, for which the Old Testament and Professor Breasted's "Ancient Times" are the main textbooks for the earlier portion, is necessarily very inadequate; but it has convinced my pupils that world history exists and that their nation forms only a fragment of it. Wonder has been aroused and their vision of God and mankind greatly enlarged. To insure this is to lay the foundations. To develop a historic sense, not to impart facts, is the main function of the teacher; the rest can be left to the children themselves and to the specialists who will afterward guide some of them.

Expression

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"HOW did you acquire the art of expressing yourself so much more clearly and forcefully than most other people?" I asked a friend one day.

"I think," she replied, "that I have my father to thank for any ability I have along that line. We children were allowed to begin our self-expression at an early age. No one ever told us that 'children were to be seen and not heard.' I think my father held the theory that bottled-up thoughts were dangerous to youth, and led to incomplete living in later years. At any rate, he assisted us most graciously in the unbottling, even to inviting expression from each of us. 'What do you think about this matter, Amy?' was a phrase frequently on his lips.

"He also gave us a delightful preparation in clear and correct thinking. If we told a story of some happening in school, for instance, our father would listen courteously until we had finished, when he would question us, leading us to repeat the sentences in which we had been careless in thought or construction. Sometimes he would interrupt our story by saying, 'I do not get your idea, would you try to express it more clearly?' and we would try valiantly to please the father who was so interested in us that he would give his whole-hearted attention and careful thought.

"Thus our attempt at self-expression was not smothered. Our ambitions were not repressed. Our mode of expression was not adversely criticized. We spoke without fear or self-consciousness. Yet, unconsciously, we attempted to use right words and clear construction.

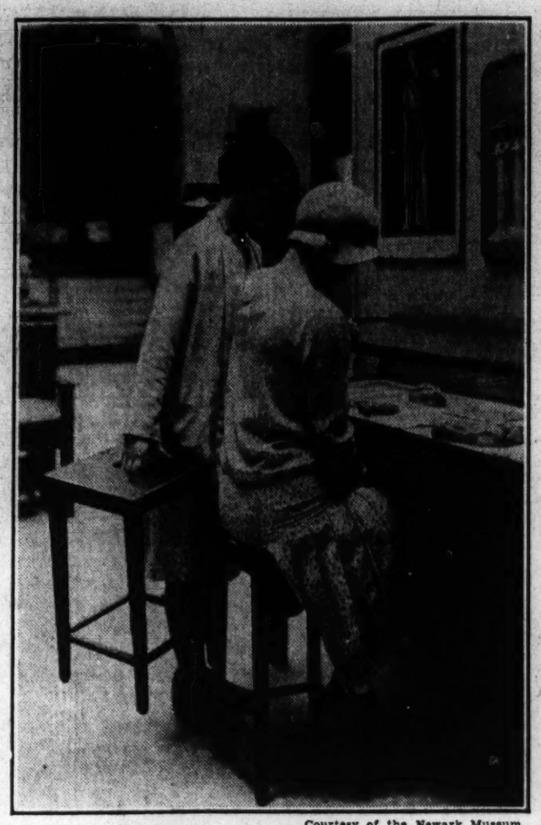
"We were encouraged to speak carefully and correctly. We were quite unconscious of the training we were receiving, so gently and spontaneously did my father administer it. We never felt as we did about some of our teachers—that he was ready to pounce upon us at the slightest mistake.

"There was no fear crushing our ambitions, destroying our dreams, preventing us from 'coming into our own.' We thought vividly at that age, and felt with every fiber of our being. Through Father's delightful method, we learned to express as vividly as we thought—and as naturally."

"No wonder you put so much of warmth and clearness and feeling into your talks," I returned, with sincere admiration.

"I owe my ability to a sympathetic and far-seeing father," she said, as she rose to go, for she was to appear upon the platform as the principal speaker in a League of Nations program. "I am always grateful to him, and whether I speak before an audience or in a delightful conversation such as we have had today, I feel his sympathetic attitude encouraging and inspiring me to greater attainments."

R. B. F.



Courtesy of the Newark Museum
PORTABLE MUSEUM STOOL IN USE

To Make Touring the Museum Easier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Newark, N. J.

FOLKS who have "toured" the galleries of a museum would appreciate the light portable stool in use at the Newark Museum. While there are the usual benches and settees placed at various points about the galleries, these are not considered adequate when a visitor wishes to sit close to a case and study its contents for any length of time. The museum officials having found that an individual usually looks for a chance to sit down after about one hour of viewing exhibits, devised a portable stool, which is so constructed that it can be placed under table cases, out of the way when not in use, but within sight and reach of any visitor who might wish to make use of it. This seat can be carried about with ease from gallery to gallery, and left wherever desired.

The stool, which weights but six pounds, is made of birch, stained black with a wax finish, and is so light that even a child can carry it about. It is carried in the hand by fitting the fingers into a hand hole on the seat. It is 21 inches high so that there is a full five-inch clearance between the stool and the case under which it is placed. "Domes of silence" fastened to the feet make the stool practically noiseless on a marble floor.

Little Girl Makes Own Doll House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHERE is your little girl today?" inquired my afternoon caller.

"She's up in her room playing—she'll be down to speak to you before you go."

"Playing with whom?" asked my friend.

"Playing alone—with her playhouse," I answered.

My friend sighed.

"Well, I wish you'd tell me why my child won't do that. She has the most beautiful playhouse you ever saw—it's absolutely complete. Why, I've even furnished it in early American throughout. It was all sorts of trouble to find the furniture—I had to order some of it from New York! And do you know, Mary has played in it only a few times, and then about all she did was to take the furniture out and put it back again."

"Perhaps it's too grand for her," I suggested laughing.

But my friend didn't laugh.

"Well, I want her to have everything as perfect as possible," she said defensively.

Before I could answer Sue came in. Her eyes were sparkling, and she held in her hands a small square writing desk three inches high. The front section was open and on it was a tiny blotter bound neatly with gummed tape. Lying across it was a whisp of a green feather that could easily be recognized as a quill pen. On top of the desk was a pile of envelopes, each measuring half an inch, with folding paper to match.

"I've just made the twins a writing desk," she announced, in the tone of one who brings good tidings.

"It's lovely!" I exclaimed hastily—being somewhat uncertain how an advocate of early American would greet such an original effort—and I did think it lovely. "What did you make it of, dear?"

"Oh, that box that your bottle of fountain pen ink came in," she answered. "You see I covered it with dark brown paper to make it mahogany. Joan and Jean love it"—she gave a delighted giggle—"especially the quill pen!"

Fortunate Children

"And I don't blame them," said my friend heartily. "They're pretty fortunate doll children to have such an industrious mother."

After the laughter had subsided and Sue had returned to her room my friend insisted upon hearing the whole story of the playhouse and how it grew.

Jean and Joan are a couple of five-inch dolls that were bought for a modest sum; they are dearly beloved by their owner. After they had been dressed and undressed perhaps hundreds of times and the subject of their wardrobes was getting a little old, Sue announced to the family one day:

"The twins simply have to have a house."

"What kind of a house?" inquired everybody.

"Well, a four-room house, I think," answered Sue.

"How big must the rooms be?" inquired Sue's brother.

"Oh, about this big," said Sue holding her hands apart, first crossways and then up and down.

"Why, that's about the size of half an orange crate," exclaimed her brother. Sue gave a little squeal of delight; then both children talked at once for awhile, but nevertheless seemed to understand each other, for they asked almost immediately if they might go to the grocery and get two orange crates. They were still talking in unison when they returned with the crates!

The House

The following Saturday morning both children were busy decorating "the house." One painted the outside a lovely dark green, while the other stained the floors to resemble oak. When this was dry Sue turned the house upside down and papered the ceilings of Jean's and Joan's four rooms, then she papered the walls with different designs to suit the various uses of the rooms. When this was done the house was given an honored place against the wall in Sue's room and formally presented to Joan and Jean.

For six months now the time not required for school and music lessons and skating and reading has been devoted by this 10-year-old girl to improving the house. First windows were cut, three in each room, and these were curtained as well as hung with suitable colored ribbon drapes. Then rugs were made, some of plain felt and some plaited and sewed in oval and round shapes—the colors matching the wallpaper. Then piece by piece the furniture has been made and added. All of this was done without supervision and almost without aid.

E. R. J.

An Approach to the Slow Child

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SO MUCH has been said and written about the especially gifted child and about the child whose intelligent quotient falls particularly low. Yet if we would visit classroom after classroom of various public school systems, we would find a large majority of children neither in one group nor the other.

As we think of the usual classroom we find the majority of children of average intelligence—interested, keen to get, willing to work for what they get, scoring well in the specific attainments expected of their grade. And in almost every classroom we find another smaller group of plodding pupils, with average intelligence, but scoring low in other specific abilities to read, to get meanings, to understand, to interpret, to make judgments, to find what they are looking for, to associate meanings, to recall experiences, etc. It is this particular group we wish to discuss.

The causes for their low abilities may be many—irregular attendance at school, material too difficult in the first grade, and hence discouragement, immaturity, the English language not being spoken in the home and defects in growth of one form or another. These children usually fall into the C or Z groups, where special attention is given to them. Very fortunate they are indeed if they fall into the hands of a teacher who is in full sympathy.

Growth is much easier under a cheerful, optimistic, efficient, encouraging, invigorating teacher. This master teacher realizes that, first of all, in order to get results she must make a complete study of each child's interests and approach the child through these interests. It may be days before this interest will show itself, but it is bound to appear in one form or another. It may be that a dog or a horse or even a stone may awaken the child for the first time, but whatever it may be the teacher should be ready for the awakening.

Secondly, if the teacher of this group be wise she chooses simple materials fully illustrated to put into the children's hands, that they may move slowly from the things which they thoroughly understand to those things which are more difficult. She entices them to read through fascinating and simple picture books on a library table; she labels her furniture; she exposes them to a bulletin board and a good news corner, where is recorded their own items of interest; she coaxes them to bring in pictures and story books to share; she lets them listen to rhymes, stories and poems; she lets them read plenty of information from the blackboard and charts which they themselves have given to her in form of personal experiences.

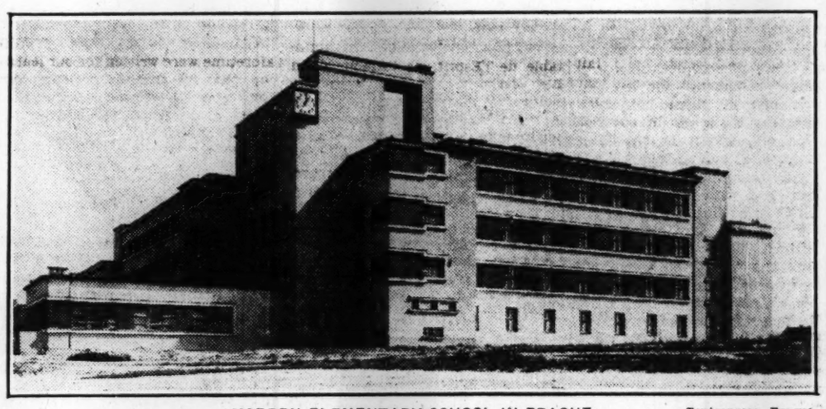
Thirdly, and most important of all, she keeps the child constantly aware of his own improvement, encouraging and stimulating him to further efforts. Never in an idle moment does she allow him to hear himself labeled as slow or to feel himself to be a slower member of the social group.

Fourthly, this teacher is master of her technique. She moves slowly from shorter units of instruction to longer ones. The periods of instruction proceed from a few minutes to those of longer duration. Every lesson in every subject, whether it be reading, spelling, writing or history, is motivated for the child through a stimulating and thought-provoking introduction that ties up with the child's own experience. Her seat work is kept simple, clear and understandable to the child. It is definitely presented and definitely checked up.

Fifthly, the teacher in question is constantly reminding herself that she is not teaching subject matter but teaching children. She lets the children in. She encourages every particle of pupil participation possible. They collect words, they make projects, they do errands, they seek information, they read for definite purposes, they dramatize their own stories, they make their own reading books, they live their own laws of citizenship.

Nothing is more delightful, more refreshing, more satisfying in the whole field of our educational system than to see a group of children who may have been handicapped in one way or another outstripping their own difficulties through the constant help, guidance, encouragement and fine technique of a master teacher.

FLORENCE PIPER TUTTLE



MODERN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN PRAGUE Centropress, Prague

Czechoslovakia Sparing No Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Prague, Czechoslovakia

THE young Republic of Czechoslovakia fully realizes that its history is yet to be made, and, accordingly, it is sparing no effort to give to its rising generation the best educational opportunities possible.

Unlike several of its neighbors who, hard pressed, have been compelled to curtail their educational budgets, Czechoslovakia, although not unscathed by economic difficulties, has been steadily increasing its expenditure under this heading. This has grown from $28,670,000 in 1930 to $30,317,000 in 1931, and the budget estimate for education for 1932 is still greater, amounting to $30,426,000. Practically the whole of this increase is to be spent on new elementary schools.

Prague is proud of the high standard of scholarship maintained by its university, the oldest in central Europe. Besides this ancient college, Czechoslovakia possesses 15 institutions of university rank, all supplementing each other in such a way as to meet every educational demand. The Republic has also a chain of scientific institutions and libraries, the principal of which, in Prague, contains some 750,000 volumes.

To promote scholarly and commercial contacts with the other Slavonic countries as well as with the Far East, the Slavonic and Oriental Institute was founded at Prague in 1922. Since then a School of Political Science has also been opened.

Czechoslovaks are keen students of languages, English being especially popular. All over the country there are English classes attended by thousands of adults. The standard of proficiency attained by the students is high.

How a Child Learned to Give

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Florence, Italy

AS A child learns to walk by exercising his feet, so he learns to give, and forms the habit of giving, by giving. It rests, therefore, with those who surround him to see that he has, and understands that he has, something to give and learns happily to use his resources. At first it may be only a handful of daisies that he has gathered, or the shells, or bright pebbles he has picked up on the beach.

The mother of an only child, bearing this in mind, from his babyhood, made it a rule whenever she gave him sweets or other dainties to have enough for him to share liberally with his playmates. Thus, even before he could talk he had acquired the habit of sharing. The same habit was maintained in regard to other treats. With toys it was the same. Ball or bricks must be shared with the other children; and so firmly rooted did this sharing become that when the age for a scooter came, it was shared with all the scooterless boys around. Later, when he began to ride a bicycle there were perpetual requests on his own part that he might be allowed to loan it to other boys. When his mother, apprehensive of the short survival of a machine which was to such an extent "everybody's bicycle," suggested that perhaps it was not necessary to lend it to quite so many boys, she felt herself reproved by his eager explanation, "But, Mother, if I hadn't got a bicycle think how happy I should be to have someone lend me one, and I don't enjoy things half as much when they are only for me and I see others going without."

This same boy, growing older and more thoughtful, once asked his mother if it had not been a great expense, with her seemingly limited resources, to have provided so lavishly that he was able to share liberally with his playmates and neighbors. When she explained that she had done it gladly, counting it as much a part of his education and development as his food, books or teachers, he observed, after considering the answer, "Yes, I see. I got so much into the habit of sharing that now I always want to give or share whatever I have, and couldn't be happy just keeping things to myself."

Surely when we have aided in developing the generous impulse in children to that extent we have done much for them, and much for the world also. There is no lack for any when none selfishly hoard or grudgingly withhold. World problems will become easy of solution when all shall have learned the happiness of giving and sharing.

SEE ALSO
Saturday's Educational Page for advertising of schools.

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Wouldn't you like to do, this year, something you've never done before? Take a short vacation in the early spring—a jaunt in the car to new scenes, a transcontinental ride by rail, or a cruise to Bermuda, Cuba, Panama, Honolulu, to get a pre-view of summer.

Many delightful vacation ideas are presented by hotel, travel and resort advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor. They tell you how to get most pleasure and satisfaction from your trip.

Make a thorough study of the Monitor's travel advertisements. Save the ones that interest you and send for booklets offered to Monitor readers. Read the advertisements on the special pages, Tuesdays and Fridays, and look through the whole issue each day for travel hints.

THE HOME FORUM

Future Travels With a Donkey

I HAVE lost my heart to Spain, that sun-drenched land of southern Europe. It calls me back and one day I shall obey the call.

It is not the lovely little spot on the coast, near Malaga, where we spent a week basking in the sun, bathing in the bluest of blue water and idling in the most approved holiday spirit—nor Gibraltar with its queer mixture of nationalities—nor yet Madrid to which I want to return. But it is to Toledo, where we spent a day sightseeing in the most terrific heat, and to Granada, where it was cool and the day was rather colorless. It is the real Spain, so little of which I have seen, Segovia, Cordova, Seville, that calls.

I do not want to go as a tourist; I want to stay for a while and become part of the place. I want to see what there is to see without the assistance of a native guide. I want to go to the Spain that has remained the same for a hundred years or more and, when I go, it must be quietly on foot, or better still, with a donkey.

As a first experience, to motor through and get a bird's-eye view is an ideal method of travel; but the sun-soaked golden-ochre villages of old Castille, and the whitewashed hamlets of the south, need a more tranquil mode of entrance. They blend so naturally with their surroundings that a motorcar is completely out of place. To get there on my own two legs, loaded with my worldly goods, sounds equally inappropriate, altogether too energetic and British; so a donkey seems the best solution.

Yes, it is definitely on a donkey that Spain should be visited. Donkeys are part of Spain, the most common means of transport, so I should feel quite in keeping with the country.

When next I have no work on hand and enough money to satisfy my simple needs for a few months, I shall set off. There must be no sense of haste, no sense of time, just me and a donkey and Spain.

We shall start, the donkey and I, from Burgos in May (I hope) and go south. Perhaps it would be better to start at Cadiz and go north as the days grow hotter, but I like the idea of having the blue Mediterranean in front of me and prefer it that way.

We will go through old Castille—what romance there is even in a name! Through those golden villages, set as a rule on a small hill, where the houses have wide eaves, gently sloping roofs with no visible chimneys; where the church stands high above all, with a stork's nest as often as not perched on the tower.

It is a hundred and fifty miles from Burgos to Madrid, so it may take us ten days and it may take us more. Of course, we shall take the byways where we can, but the country will probably be much the same as seen from the highway; the high plateau looking flat but really all little ridges, like a relief map of mountains on a large scale, with the horizon to the west so straight and clear that it seems as though only the sea could lie beyond, and to the east blue hills against the sky. Never in our wanderings in Spain were we out of sight of high mountains.

As we go south, the grain will get riper until, near Madrid, it will be ready for harvesting at the beginning of June. I think we will avoid Madrid; somehow a car seems more suitable for a sojourn there. We will go to Segovia and work round to Toledo.

Oh, but we must go through the Sierra de Guadarrama, that wonderful ridge of mountains about thirty miles north of Madrid. Last time we drove through in the evening, when the sun was setting, and the serrated outline of the hills, purple against the glowing sky, looked like the teeth of some huge crocodile. I wonder if other passes are as impressive as the one we took, or whether we shall have to come back to the main road.

My donkey and I would like to bivouac one night near the top of the pass, among the big boulders that strew the barren hillside. There we would watch the sun set and the moon come up, till in its turn it, too, disappeared behind those jagged crags.

Even if it does take us out of our way, we will get to Toledo eventually. Somebody once said that Toledo was the most beautiful city in the world; but, though it fascinates me, I do not agree. Perhaps it is because our visit was so short and it was such a hot day. I think it is always hot in Toledo in the summer; the inhabitants seem prepared for it. The houses are high and built so close together that, only at mid-day, can the sun reach the cobbled streets below; and to prevent even that awnings are slung from the windows above across the road—awnings made of old canvas patched and repatched, real works of art. The car could only just squeeze down some of the streets, leaving no room for even a donkey to pass. However, cars do not frequent Toledo, built on a steep hill with uneven cobbles underfoot; motoring there is hardly a pleasure.

And, after Toledo, we still go south, through vineyards—miles and miles of them—and olive groves with the silver-green trees stretching in straight rows into the distance; the different colors of the earth between the trees, yellow, grey, purple, light red and deep copper, all make it interesting.

The villages south of Madrid are dazzling white, instead of the warm yellow of the north. Even the meanest houses are whitewashed every few weeks, as a protection against the sun, and the gardens are all gay with geraniums.

Further south the grain will have been gathered and the country will become more barren. The plains give place to hills, and then for days—for weeks, if we feel like it—we will wander among the Sierras of the south, high, barren mountains, some still capped with snow.

Flowers must cover these hillsides in the spring, but they will be nearly all dried up when we get there. Only the shrubs, with longer roots that can go down deep for moisture, will still flaunt their gay flowers. Pomegranates with scarlet blossoms grow by the wayside, every river-bed is made gay with pink oleander; and, wherever we go, the great grey-green cactus rears its spiky leaves, hedges of cactus, patches of cactus, and solitary plants.

In the Sierras there are gaily-colored birds. I remember the bee-eaters best, gorgeous things with kingfisher blue backs and bright red and yellow throats with black markings. At one place, near Gibraltar, where the road goes through a sandy cutting, the banks are riddled with holes, entrances to the tunnels that lead to the bee-eaters' nests, and around that spot the birds are always hovering. There are other feathered folk, too, in flashy colorings, but I never learnt their names.

Yes, my donkey and I will take our time in the Sierras. We ought to be here early in the year, really, when the almond blossom is out. Every scrap of hillside that is not actually bare rock is cultivated, and the almond groves sometimes stretch as high up as the eye can see.

We will stop at Cordova and Seville and wander down to Ronda; then we will turn east and go to Granada; and at last we will come to the blue Mediterranean, where we will stop for a little while among the palm trees and the sugar cane, with the sea on one hand and the mountains on the other. Those mountains are forever changing color, pink and purple, blue, indigo or grey; but best remembered as I last saw them, an indescribable color against the fading sunset, with the bright crescent of the new moon slowly sinking behind them.

After that, I am not sure. Gibraltar—Cadiz—perhaps we will visit them. Perhaps I shall leave Spain and my donkey and return by sea from the south; or we may keep together a little longer and go north-east up the coast, through the desert near Murcia where no rain has fallen for seven years, to Barcelona, the most modern city of Spain,—I do not know. It is too early to decide that yet. F.R.

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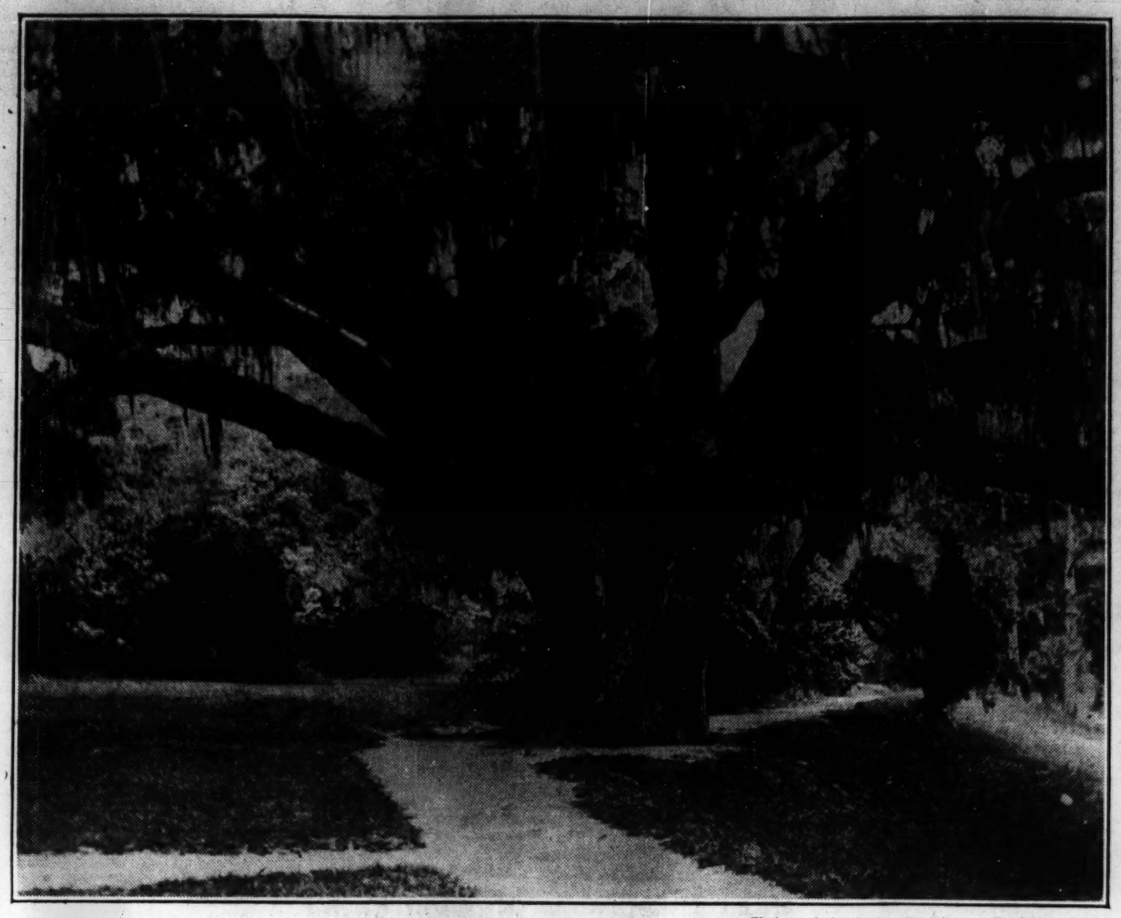

A Giant Live Oak of the South

Photograph by George W. Johnson, Charleston, S. C.

After Snowfall

There is only miracle,
There is vanishing,
Softly, softly, softly,
Everything,
The old propped fence,
The barn tonight,
Covered, covered, in a dream
Softly white. . . .

I could walk on quiet feet
In the world's white name,
I could bow on every street
To everything the same.

I could say on every street
To anything and all,
A white dream changed you,
Snow has come to fall,
A white dream changed you,
Snow has come to fall.

My heart is warm and strange
And beautiful tonight,
Like each branch, each bough, each tree,
White, white, white.

—ELEANOR O'ROURKE KOENIG, in "Two On An Old Pathway."

As To Vocabulary

Let any one who wants to see himself grow, resolve to adopt two new words each week. It will not be long before the endless and enchanting variety of the world will begin to reflect itself in his speech, and in his mind as well. I know that when we use a word for the first time we are startled, as if a firecracker went off in our neighborhood. We look about hastily to see if anyone has noticed. But finding that no one has, we may be emboldened. A word used three times slips off the tongue with entire naturalness. Then it is ours forever, and with it some phase of life which had been lacking hitherto. For each word presents its own point of view, discloses a special aspect of things, reports some little importance not otherwise conveyed, and so contributes its small emancipation to our tied-up minds and tongues.—G. H. PALMER, in "Self-Cultivation in English."

Travelers' Tales

To people who lived in the Middle Ages, our modern world would be full of wonders; but some of the things they believed their world to contain would seem just as miraculous to us.

Traveling to distant lands was a venturesome undertaking, in the days when the known world was bounded to the east by a "Sea of Pitchy Darkness" and ended on the west in the "Green Sea of Gloom." So few people went traveling at all that it was hard to check up on the tales told by those who did. Their stories match, marvel for marvel, with the best we can boast today. Our animal and vegetable kingdoms in especial are poorly stocked indeed when compared with theirs; and, as far as physical geography is concerned, where can we produce a single volcano that is so sure of the calendar that, unfailingly, it makes more noise on Fridays and Saturdays than on other days?

We have no animal to vie with the legendary unicorn, full of chivalry as he was, so pure that his horn dipped in a stream would make the water safe for all to drink; so honest that the horn could be trusted to detect poison lurking at a banquet; so aloof that no one was ever quite sure of having seen him at all. Or with the rhino, whose horn, when split open, showed the pictures of "a man, a beast, a bird, and a fish." We have no better tree than that which grew from reports of cotton discovered by travelers in India, and developed, through hearsay, the habit of bearing live lambs. Or that other, from which sprouted fluffy yellow ducklings, with flesh that conveniently tasted of fish, and so could be eaten on fast days.

With all our huge airplanes that fly brightly illumined through the evening sky, where is the bird today whose feathers give out light in the dark; or the species whose wing-span measures sixteen paces? At night we are guided by shifting traffic signals; but, with the draining of the marshlands, we have banished the enticing "Will-o'-the-Wisp," even its shimmering name changed prosaically by modern natural science into "marsh gas." We no longer know the fastidious breed of lion that hated to be looked at asquint; or the people who outdid all the latest fads of diet by living on the smell of fruit. In our day we never meet that particularly captivating sort of mule, with so long an upper lip "that he cannot feed except while walking backward."

But in those days "out-sizes" in appendages seem to have been all the fashion. For we read of a race of humans that make up for being one-footed by possessing a sole to their foot so big that, when the person is seated, it can serve as a parasol. We find mention of Pygmies with ears so voluminous that the fortunate owners have room to stretch out comfortably and sleep on one ear, after they have covered themselves up and tucked themselves in with the other. (After that, how dare we speak in praise of our handy, modern camping kits!)

From this queer menagerie of a medieval world, we come back persuaded that its people did not want for thrills just because they had no telephones or radios.

A Violin in the Streets

Out in the street,
On the thin wintry air,
Piercingly high and sweet,
A bird-note, telling of dear woodland things.
A note that sighs and sings,
And trembles, lest a blare
Of hurried trumpets share
The melody of strings.

Leaves in the wind
Swirl, and are driven high,
Are tossed and left behind.
Beneath gray clouds the city stretches far.
—Beyond the sunset's bar
Red in the sullen sky,
The joyous bird-notes fly
Up to a lonely star!

MAUD A. BATCHELOR.

La Valeur pratique des Écritures

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

GRACE à la lumière que la Science Chrétienne jette sur la Bible, un grand nombre de personnes constatent actuellement la valeur pratique des Écritures lorsqu'il s'agit d'extirper les formes les plus tenaces du péché, de rétablir la santé et de délivrer les hommes du chagrin, de la pauvreté et de la mort. La Bible était jadis lettre close et la religion une simple théorie pour beaucoup de ceux qui jouissent maintenant des bienfaits de la Science Chrétienne.

Notre époque pratique demande des résultats. En ce qui concerne les travaux d'ingénieur, l'architecture, les arts ménagers et d'autres branches ouvertes aux recherches, on a fait des progrès considérables. Mais l'intellect humain ne saurait découvrir en soi-même et par ses propres ressources le moyen de prévenir ou de guérir ses difficultés les plus sérieuses; car "la fontaine ne peut monter plus haut que sa source," comme l'écrit Mrs. Eddy à la page 18 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*. On ne se libère de l'inharmonie que par la spiritualisation de la pensée et par l'obéissance à la loi spirituelle. C'est là ce qui neutralise les funestes effets du matérialisme.

Les paroles inspirées de la Bible sont assurément toujours vraies, démontrables et pratiques, car le divin Principe dont elles procèdent est immuable; et le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne éclaire d'un jour nouveau ces vérités éternelles. A la page 497 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Nous prenons la Parole inspirée de la Bible comme notre guide suffisant à la Vie éternelle." Partout où la Science Chrétienne est étudiée, la Bible de famille sort de sa retraite, et de nouveaux exemplaires entrent en usage. Cette nourriture spirituelle devient le pain de chaque jour, qu'on cherche non par devoir, mais à cause des avantages pratiques que récolte celui qui étudie, qu'il soit enfant ou adulte. Non seulement la "Parole inspirée" nous conduit à la "Vie éternelle," mais elle suffit encore pour nous guider vers les preuves tangibles de la santé, de la force morale, et du développement de nos capacités en général; en outre, c'est le chemin de la paix et de la joie.

Aucune puissance terrestre n'a jamais été aussi riche en résultats pratiques que le pouvoir dont témoignait le ministère de Jésus-Christ et de ses disciples. Nous devons le Nouveau Testament principalement à l'œuvre de guérison accomplie par Jésus le Christ et par les premiers chrétiens. Bien des prophéties de l'Ancien et du Nouveau Testament qui annonçaient la défaite du mal et la suprématie du bien, voient aujourd'hui leur accomplissement.

L'humanité a besoin d'une santé assurée; elle demande à être réconfortée, fortifiée, bien dirigée et protégée; l'instabilité du matérialisme ne nous offre aucune de ces choses, mais nous les trouvons dans la stabilité de l'Esprit où elles ne peuvent être perdues. "Toutes les choses qui ont été écrites auparavant, l'ont été pour notre instruction, afin que, par la patience et par la consolation que donnent les Écritures, nous possédions l'espérance." Grâce à la vision spirituelle qu'il nous apporte, ce réconfort que donnent les Écritures répond d'une manière pratique à tous les besoins du genre humain, qu'ils soient de nature mentale, morale, physique ou spirituelle. Qu'est-ce qui permettait à des hommes aussi simples que les disciples, d'accomplir les mêmes œuvres de guérison que leur Maître? C'était la puissance de Dieu qui leur était accordée grâce au réveil de leur compréhension spirituelle, de leur pureté et de leur amour spirituels. Cette inspiration qui donnait un tel pouvoir au Maître et à ceux qui le suivaient, pénètre les pensées des Scientistes Chrétiens, quelles que soient leur profession ou leur nationalité. Aujourd'hui comme jadis, tout ce qu'il faut à l'humanité pour sortir de ses peines ou pour apprendre à les éviter, c'est la compréhension correcte de Dieu et de l'homme, jointe à la démonstration.

La Science Chrétienne ne tient pas de la chair; c'est la révélation de la Vérité. Par la purification de la pensée mortelle, elle nous amène à discerner et à refléter le pouvoir illimitable de l'Esprit, de l'Amour divin. Bien des personnes jusqu'alors persuadées qu'elles n'avaient nul désir ou nulle capacité de développement spirituel, se laissent instruire par la Science Chrétienne. L'âge n'a aucun rapport avec la question du progrès spirituel, dont nous avons tous également besoin. La Science Chrétienne permet à ceux qui l'étudient de prouver que "le fait central de la Bible est la supériorité du pouvoir spirituel sur le pouvoir physique" (*Science et Santé*, p. 131). Aux désespérés, elle apporte la lumière et l'espérance; à ceux qui sont moralement ou physiquement faibles, elle donne la force; aux malades, la santé; à ceux que le péché accable, elle rend la justice qui vient de Dieu; et aux affligés, elle communique une joie qui ne peut être troublée.

La Science Chrétienne rend accessibles à tous les sources de l'inspiration spirituelle sans laquelle on constate tôt ou tard que la vie humaine est aride. Jésus dit: "C'est l'esprit qui vivifie, la chair ne sert de rien;" puis il ajouta: "Les paroles que je vous ai dites sont esprit et vie." Parce qu'elle vivifie le sens spirituel, la Science Chrétienne nous met à même de trouver la guérison, et d'échapper à des conditions mentales ou corporelles qui nous avaient précédemment paru sans remède. Elle facilite l'effort journalier et supprime l'anxiété concernant les moyens de subsistance. La Science Chrétienne accomplit ces choses parce qu'elle donne comme nourriture à la pensée humaine réceptive les grands faits devant lesquels les croyances affligeantes—crainte, superstition, maladie, chagrin, limitation, échec—sont forcées de battre en retraite.

Le Scientiste Chrétien est toujours prêt à attester la valeur pratique des Écritures et la vérité démontrable de l'hommage que Paul rendait à la Bible: "Toute l'Écriture est divinement inspirée et utile pour enseigner, pour convaincre, pour corriger, pour instruire dans la justice, afin que l'homme de Dieu soit accompli et bien préparé pour toute bonne œuvre."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Comradeship

"Come, I will make the continent indissoluble;
I will make the most splendid race the sun ever yet shone upon;
With the love of comrades,
With the life-long love of comrades.
I will plant companionship thick as trees along all the rivers of America, and along the shores of the great lakes, and all over the prairies;
I will make inseparable cities, with their arms about each other's necks;
For you; for you, I am trilling these songs,
In the love of comrades,
In the high-towering love of comrades."

—WALT WHITMAN, "Poems."

The Practical Value of Scripture

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGH the light which Christian Science throws on the Bible, multitudes are finding the practical value of Scripture in eradicating the most defiant forms of sin, in restoring vanished health, and in releasing them from sorrow, poverty, and death. Among its beneficiaries are those to whom the Bible was formerly a closed book and religion a mere theory.

This practical age demands results. In the domain of engineering, architecture, domestic appliances, and other branches of human research, it is recording great advance. But the unaided human intellect can discover within itself no means for the prevention or cure of its serious troubles, for, as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 18 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "the fountain can rise no higher than its source." Freedom from discord can be found only through spiritualization of thought and obedience to spiritual law. These counteract the baneful effects of materialism.

Beyond question, the inspired statements of the Bible are still true, practical, and provable, for the divine Principle whence they sprang is unchangeable, and the Christian Science textbook throws fresh light on its eternal truths. On page 497 of this book, Mrs. Eddy writes, "We take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal Life." Wherever Christian Science is studied, the Bible is taken down from its shelf and new copies are brought into active use. This spiritual food is sought daily, not from a sense of duty, but because of the practical gain to the student, be he child or adult. In addition to being found the guide to "eternal Life," the "inspired Word" also proves to be the "sufficient guide" to the practical evidence of health, character building, and the development of general efficiency; it is also the way to peace and joy.

No earthly power has ever proved to be so widely practical as that shown forth in the ministry of Christ Jesus and his immediate followers. It was principally through the healing activities of Christ Jesus and the first Christians that the New Testament came into being. Many of the prophecies pointing to the overturning of evil and the supremacy of good, to be found in both the Old and the New Testament, are being fulfilled today.

Humanity needs reliable health, comfort, strength, guidance, and protection; these cannot be found in the instability of materialism, and cannot be lost in the stability of Spirit. "Whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning, that we through patience and comfort of the scriptures might have hope." This spiritual and Scriptural comfort is able to meet all the mental, moral, physical, and spiritual needs of mankind in a practical way, namely, through spiritual enlightenment. What was it that enabled the Master's disciples, simple men, to do the same healing works as he did? It was the power of God which came to them through their own awakened spiritual understanding, spiritual purity, and spiritual love. The same holy element which gave such power to the Master and his followers is permeating the thoughts of Christian Scientists of all nations and professions. Today, as of old, all that humanity needs in order to be lifted out of its troubles, and to learn to avoid them, is the correct understanding of God and man, coupled with demonstration.

Christian Science is not of the flesh; it is the revelation of Truth. By purging mortal thought it leads on to the discernment and reflection of the illimitable power of Spirit, divine Love. To many individuals hitherto convinced that they had no desire or else no capacity for spiritual development, Christian Science brings a new teachableness. Age does not enter into the question of spiritual progress, for this is needed by one and all. Christian Science enables its students to prove for themselves that "the central fact of the Bible is the superiority of spiritual over physical power" (Science and Health, p. 131). To the hopeless, it is giving enlightened hope; to the morally or physically weak, it is giving strength; to the sick, it is giving health; to the sin-burdened it is restoring divine righteousness; and to the sorrowful, it is imparting a joy that cannot be dimmed.

Christian Science opens to all the springs of spiritual inspiration without which human life is sooner or later found to be arid. Jesus said, "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing;" and he added, "The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life." By quickening spiritual sense Christian Science enables one to find healing, and escape from hitherto apparently irremediable conditions of mind, body, or circumstance. It lifts the strain of daily life and anxiety as to ways and means. This, Christian Science accomplishes through feeding receptive human thought with the grand facts before which the tormenting beliefs of fear, superstition, disease, sorrow, limitation, and failure are compelled to withdraw.

Every Christian Scientist is ready to bear witness to the practical value of Scripture and to the demonstrable truth of Paul's tribute, "All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: that the man of God may be perfect, throughly furnished unto all good works."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Thaw

It was thawing—an unexpected release. There had been no hint that the door to the South would open. The hoar-frost had sent up sprays, twigs, and fences, in places where I had never seen them before; it had elaborated many strange shapes, and enlarged the familiar to the fantastic. It had settled on us for a long stillness. It was winter. But I forgot that a London suburb has no winter; no period in which we may settle down to the acceptance of a particular condition, to make the best of it. On the morning when the children have just finished their improvisation of a sleigh, you have to return to the house for a raincoat. London has no winter; only this and that, and this seems the worst, till that comes along. . . .

It was a decided thaw, soft and deep; it was most persuasive. The feel of it made me unreasonably cheerful. That frost was late and untimely, a decided set-back; but the thaw had come in an hour. It had come in swiftly. I went out to experience its mildness. Perhaps it is enough to make anyone cheerful, the surprise that a better thing, all uninvited because we didn't know its address, is right on the spot when we were prepared to endure nothing but its opposite for an unknown term. Beyond and behind the black hill in the West, there still remained about thirty minutes of yellow day. In the dusky thicket at the cross-roads, the site of a farmhouse long since vanished, a site now cut through by the kerbs of a new road to yet another rising Villadom—the corner where a few personal yews remain, and the tall spire of a holly which bears golden instead of red berries, though that won't save it—at that corner a thrush was sollioquizing.

He fell silent as I arrived. I had paused to listen, for his voice reminded me of something, and I tried to think what it was. It was something pleasant; yet it did not suggest a name; the thrush stopped as I did. Then tentatively, as if the silence itself began to thaw, and moved in an easy trickle, he again tried over his acceptance. It was ready, and flowed freely. He was at peace with his thicket; it was in equilibrium. There was no economic problem in his throat. Night was already in the base of the thicket, but the top of it ramified clear on the sky, and he was up there, hunched with his head in his shoulders, apparently singing in his sleep. His dreaming was like that. Some of the stars were out.

So I went home. There was nothing more to do. That was the end of the day. It was not the time for work—the thaw did not suggest work—and for some reason as obscure as whatever may cause a release from frost, my bookshelves did not look as right as usual; not as right as the black pinnacle of a holly tree patterned near a star.—H. M. TOMLINSON, in "The New Keepsake, a Collection of Essays."

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

GEORGIA FIVE IN CAGE FINAL

Meets North Carolina for Southern Conference Basketball Title

ATLANTA, Ga., March 1 (AP)—Georgia, one of the least publicized of all this year's competitors, plays North Carolina tonight for the Southern Conference basketball championship. The Bulldogs of the South back in 1927, stood in the same position and lost to Vanderbilt by two points. They reached the finals this year by unexpectedly and soundly defeating Duke of Durham, 43 to 32. North Carolina, thrice titleholders, came into the final by defeating Auburn, 52 to 31, last night.

Although consistently in front since the opening round, Georgia failed to impress the experts until the Duke event. It was the rugged style of play adopted by the Georgians that led to the belief that they were due for a fall long before reaching the touted quintets.

But last night, the Bulldogs not only continued accurate flipping into the loop, but they developed a bewildering method of offense that sent the greatest Conference tournament crowd into ecstasy and obscured the usual brilliancy of Duke.

Georgia was out in front from the gong and was not overhauled until the score reached 23, when Duke tied it only to watch their opponents open an even fiercer attack and smother them with points.

The Blue Devils stuck by their man-to-man defense, and, like Georgia, resorted to the "man-in-the-hole" offense. But the Georgians turned from this style frequently to take chance shots from all angles, and follow up by fast work directly under the goal with either Strickland or Smith batting them in.

North Carolina was expected to have a hard time with the Auburnites, but managed to smother successfully the efforts of the Tiger key man, Jack Stewart.

Quick passes gave Hines and Weathers the chances they wanted at the basket. The Tarheels also took the opportunities afforded for long shots and made them, although this was often unnecessary because of successful passing.

So well did the Carolina regulars perform that they gave their less fortunate teammates a few minutes to show their goods. Coach Shepard sent the second-stringers into the lineup in the closing minutes and they held the lead.

With Georgia showing splendid team work in the Duke game, the pickers are willing to concede them a chance in the closing struggle, something they haven't conceded before, which probably means a sell-out attendance.

Miss Williams And Tallman Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 1—Turning in a gross card of 73 and a net of 67, Francis Williams of Allentown, Penna., and David N. Tallman of Minneapolis, won the mixed golf foursome on the St. Augustine links yesterday. They won by a margin of one stroke over Helen L. Hicks of Hewlett, L. I., United States champion, and Thomas H. Somerville of Charlottesville, Va., and Maureen Orcutt of Haworth, N. J., Canadian woman champion, and Bernard R. Howe of Lake Pleasant, N. Y., who were tied for second place.

Scoring the only birdie of their round, Miss Williams helped Tallman on the first, fifth, sixth, seventh, tenth and fourteenth, her under-par hole the formidable 450-yard seventh.

Miss Orcutt, defending champion in today's Florida East Coast championship tournament, returned the best individual card of the day. She got a birdie 3 on the 375-yard third and a birdie deuce on the 203-yard thirteenth. Howe helped on the third hole only.

There was another tie for fourth place as Virginia Van Wie of Chicago, three-time winner of the South Atlantic tournament, and Cyril C. Spades of St. Augustine, tied Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lake of New York, at 69. The field included Mrs. Leo Federman, Miss Bea Gottlieb and Mrs. Bernard R. Howe of New York; E. Terence MacGovern of Great Barrington, Mass.; Miss Frances Hadfield of Milwaukee; Duncan H. Strawbridge of Hackensack, N. J., and Mrs. J. J. Lawlor of New Rochelle, N. Y.

ENGLISH PAIR WIN FROM THE PALFREYS

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 1 (AP)—Miss Betty Nuthall and Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall of England defeated Misses Sarah H. and Mianne Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., 6—2, 6—3, in the final round of women's doubles in the Bermuda tennis championships yesterday.

Miss Nuthall, staging a comeback after her defeat by Miss Sarah Palfrey in the women's singles finals last week, played faultlessly despite a rain-soaked, slippery court. She was the dominant figure of the match, although she was given good support by Mrs. Whittingstall.

The finals in the men's singles were postponed on account of a heavy rain after Frederick J. Perry, British star, had gained a lead of two sets to none over his compatriot, H. G. N. Lee. The scores of the first two sets were 6—2, 7—5.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Augsburg 25, St. John's 20.
Cornell 34, Yale 33.
Georgia 43, Duke 32.
Iowa 46, Chicago 28.
Iowa Central 30, Luther 19.
Marquette 40, Grinnell 22.
Michigan 33, Wisconsin 13.
Mount Union 39, Akron 36.
North Carolina 52, Alabama P. I. 31.
N. Texas Teach 35, E. Texas Teach. 28
Northwestern 26, Ohio State 19.
Pittsburgh 28, Harvard 25.
Purdue 34, Illinois 19.
Simpson 31, Penn 29.
Washburn 33, Drake 16.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULT

Boston B. C. 38, Boston 32.

Two London Clubs In the Semifinals

LEADING TEAMS BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDING

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

	Won	Dwn	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Everton	19	1	10	93	54	39
The Arsenal	15	6	17	66	35	36
Sheffield United	17	2	11	75	50	36
W. Bromwich A.	15	5	10	53	33	35
Huddersfield T.	13	8	8	58	40	34
Aston Villa	14	5	11	82	55	33
Newcastle United	15	3	10	58	50	33
Sheffield Wed.	14	5	11	69	63	33
Birmingham	13	6	11	54	45	32
Manchester C.	10	9	11	64	57	29
Liverpool	12	5	11	56	62	29
SECOND DIVISION						
Leeds United	18	6	6	62	34	42
Wolverhampton.	17	7	6	85	37	41
Stoke City	15	8	7	49	31	38
Bradford	17	4	9	57	42	38
Plymouth Argyle	14	8	8	59	46	36
Bury	16	4	9	59	43	36
Millwall Athletic	13	7	10	51	47	33
Bradford City	12	8	10	65	52	32
Swansea Town	14	2	14	57	49	30
Tottenham	11	7	12	69	60	29
Notts County	10	9	11	59	55	29
THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section						
Lincoln City	21	2	6	79	32	44
Gateshead	17	5	7	70	37	39
Southport	15	9	6	44	35	39
Crewe Alexandra	17	4	8	78	41	38
Tranmere Rovers	14	8	8	87	47	36
Chester	13	8	7	52	45	34
Barrow	16	1	12	59	44	33
York City	14	5	11	50	54	33
Hull City	14	4	10	59	40	32
Darlington	14	4	11	50	47	32
Wrexham	13	6	10	49	49	32
THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section						
Fulham	17	6	7	79	49	40
Brentford	15	7	7	50	39	37
Exeter City	15	6	9	58	47	36
Crystal Palace	14	8	7	55	47	36
Reading	14	8	8	65	55	36
Norwich City	13	9	7	52	34	35
Bright'n&H. Alb.	14	7	8	48	36	35
Watford	14	6	9	61	53	34
Southend United	13	7	10	54	45	33
Coventry City	12	7	11	78	66	31
Queen's Park. R.	10	11	9	56	49	31
SCOTTISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION						
Motherwell	25	5	2	104	29	55
Glasgow Rang'rs	23	4	3	94	31	50
St. Mirren	18	3	11	67	45	39
Kilmarnock	15	7	9	57	43	37
Partick Thistle	17	3	11	52	45	37
Third Lanark	17	3	12	72	70	37
Glasgow Celtic	14	7	9	73	38	35
Aberdeen	14	7	13	48	47	35
Dundee	12	9	12	53	53	33
Cowdenbeath	12	8	12	55	61	32
SECOND DIVISION						
East Stirling	23	2	6	94	44	48
St. Johnstone	18	7	5	79	47	43
Raith Rovers	19	3	9	78	44	41
Queen of South.	17	4	10	90	66	38
Stenhousemuir	16	6	8	74	61	38
Forfar Athletic	17	4	10	75	65	38
Hibernian	15	6	10	62	42	36
Bo'ness	15	4	12	63	76	34
East Fife	15	3	13	84	62	33
Dunfermline	14	5	10	62	54	33

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 29—Victories Saturday by The Arsenal over Huddersfield Town and Chelsea over Liverpool in the sixth round of this season's competition for the Football Association Challenge Cup give London for the first time in the history of the tournament the distinction of having two teams in the semifinals. The Arsenal has, in winning by 1 goal to 0 at Huddersfield before a record crowd for the ground (67,000), put an end to Huddersfield's amazing sequence of "home" successes in cup ties.

In the last 19 years Huddersfield has played 21 cup ties on its own grounds without being beaten and The Arsenal's win has set London fans talking afresh on the subject of whether the popular "gunners" can win both the F. A. Cup and the league championship. This great "double" has been accomplished only twice—both times in the early stages of soccer before competition became as keen as it is at the present time.

Two teams which hold the distinction of winning the league and cup the same season are Preston North End and Aston Villa, the former being triumphant in 1888-89 and the latter in 1896-97.

The ground record for attendance was also broken at Liverpool where 57,000 fans saw Chelsea gain a 2-to-0 victory over the local side. The other two teams to enter the semifinal besides The Arsenal and Chelsea were Manchester City with a win over Bury, 4 goals to 3, and Newcastle United, which trounced the third division side, Watford, 5 to 0. All four semifinalists hail from the first division of the league.

As a result of Saturday's matches the leading positions in the four sections of the English League as well as two divisions in the Scottish League remain unchanged. Everton, present pacemaker in the first division of the English League, with a good 3-to-1 win at Sheffield against Sheffield Wednesday gave proof of recovered form, and the struggle for supremacy at the top between the Evertonians and The Arsenal is likely to be extremely tense during the last few weeks.

Leeds and Wolverhampton Wanderers, two teams which pass each other at frequent regularity at the head of the second division, met in direct opposition Saturday and a draw of one goal each enables Leeds to remain at the top. The leaders of the southern and northern sections of the third division increased their advantages slightly, but in the case of the southern section where Fulham is on top the second team, Brentford, has a game in hand.

In amateur football Saturday a representative team from England, after a very scrappy start, obtained a 3-to-1 victory at Swansea over Wales. Another interesting match was at the Crystal Palace where the famous Corinthians met a touring team from Zurich, Switzerland, named Grasshoppers. The Swiss side reckoned to be one of the strongest on the continent lost by 1 goal to 3.

IRELAND DEFEATS SCOTLAND, 20 TO 8

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W	D	L	Points For	Points Agst
Wales	2	0	0	18	5
Ireland	1	0	1	28	19
England	1	0	1	16	20
Scotland	0	0	2	8	26

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

EDINBURGH, Scot., Feb. 29—Scotland, with one man out of action for 50 or 80 minutes played, went down heavily before Ireland, 8 points to 20, here Saturday in the fiftieth international Rugby football match between these two countries. Ireland now has 16 victories to its credit against Scotland's 31.

The Irishmen played very well Saturday and gave the impression that they would have won all the same if their rivals had had a full complement of players on the field. Other superiority started in the scrums and in loose playing—in other words their forwards were the better pack—and with this advantage the men in the back divisions had frequent opportunities to show their paces against the opposition that was forced onto the defensive most of the time.

IRELAND	SCOTLAND
Siggins, f	f, Walker
Dunne, f	f, Stewart
Ross, f	f, Waters
Pike, f	f, Mackintosh
Murphy, f	f, Foster
Farrall, f	f, Walsh
Hanrahan, f	f, Beattie
Beamish, f	f, Allan
Murray, sh	sh, Logan
O'Davy, fh	fh, Emslie
Lightfoot, lw	rw, Simmers
Crowe, lc	rc, Ford
Hunt, rc	lc, Wood
Daide, rw	lw, Smith
Ridgeway, fb	fb, Hutton

Score—Ireland 20, Scotland 8. Tries—Lightfoot 2, Hunt, Waide, Ireland; Wood, Simmers, Scotland. Place goals—Murray 4, Ireland; Allan, Scotland. Referee—R. S. Cumberlege, England. Time—Two 40m. periods.

McGILL UNBEATEN IN COLLEGE SERIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 1—Queen's University extended McGill University to the limit in the final game of the senior intercollegiate basketball schedule here on Saturday before the locals scored a 35-to-31 victory, which enabled them to finish their second consecutive season without a defeat in the college series.

McGILL	QUEEN'S
Lewin, lf	rg, Bews
Faulkner, rf	lg, McLaughlin
Young, c	c, Carter
Calhoun, lg	rf, Hallett
Rice, rg	lf, Elliott

Score—McGill 35, Queen's 31. Goals from floor—Lewin 5, Faulkner 2, Young 2, Rice, Calhoun, Morse for McGill; Bews 6, Thompson 2, Elliott, Hallett, Carter, McLaughlin for Queen's. Goals from foul—Lewin 6, Young 3. Rice, Smaill for McGill; Bews 4, Elliott, Carter, Thompson for Queen's. Spares—Smaill, Morse for McGill; Thompson, for Queen's. Referee—L. Bannon, Montreal.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., March 1—Toronto University gained third place in the final standing of the Canadian intercollegiate basketball race by defeating University of Western Ontario here on Saturday, 36 to 15. Previous to the game, the two teams were on even terms with one victory each. The summary:

TORONTO	WESTERN ONTARIO
Sniderman, lf	rg, Hayter
Riggs, rf	lg, Gunn
Wood, c	c, Hogan
McCallum, lg	rf, Ward
Dawson, rg	lf, Lepine

Score—Toronto 36, Western Ontario 15. Goals from floor—McCallum 7, Riggs 3, Sniderman, Dawson, Hynes, Scott for Toronto; Hogan 3, Gunn 2, Ward for Western Ontario. Goals from foul—Riggs 3, McCallum 2, Wood, Hynes, Scott for Toronto; Hogan 2, Hayter for Western Ontario. Spares—Hynes, Reid, Scott for Toronto; Rider, Shore, Clarke for Western Ontario. Referee—P. Miller, Toronto.

CANADIENS PLAY AT GARDEN TONIGHT

Boston Bruins, with mathematical chances very much against them, will make another drive toward getting into the National Hockey League playoffs by defeating Canadiens at the Boston Garden tonight.

Boston and Chicago each have only nine games left to play and the Black Hawks are leading the locals for third place by 1½ points, which means the Bruins must win two more games than Chicago. Even one more and a tie to equal the Hawks in points will not suffice, for the locals would lose the honor because of having the fewer number of victories for the season.

Canadiens also are after this contest tonight as their lead for first place in the Canadian sector of the N. H. L. standing is none too secure. The visitors will present a new recruit in Arthur Alexander, signed last Friday. He is a center and played with Canadiens of the Montreal amateur league and also with the Canadian Pacific Railroad sextet in Montreal. Boston will face Canadiens with the same lineup as has been used in the last two games.

CANADIAN CURLING STARTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, March 1—Thirty-two curlers, one rink from each of the eight provincial curling associations in Canada, Alberta (Calgary), Saskatchewan (Moosejaw), Manitoba (Winnipeg Granites), northern Ontario (New Liskeard), Ontario (Toronto Granites), Quebec (Montreal Caledonians), New Brunswick (Moncton) and Nova Scotia (Halifax) will commence play here on Tuesday for the Canadian single rink curling championship and the MacDonald Brier Tankard. Each rink will play seven games, two on Tuesday, three Wednesday and two on Thursday, meeting each of the others.

DEWEY LUSTER RESIGNS

NORMAN, Okla., March 1 (AP)—The resignation of Dewey "Snorter" Luster, University of Oklahoma assistant football coach, was announced yesterday by Ben G. Owen, director of athletics. Owen said Luster resigned to obtain a more remunerative coaching position.

Basketball Grows In San Jose, Calif.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Jose, Calif.

BASKETBALL is rapidly becoming a popular sport in San Jose, with 70 teams, consisting of 400 players, entering four leagues at the city recreational center, which is under the direction of the adult education department of the San Jose schools. These include teams from business houses, fraternities, churches, and lodges.

Several of the teams are planning to engage in a series of games for the city championship, and there is wide enthusiasm regarding the event. From 500 to 750 men, both young and old, are attending the recreational center regularly, and a larger program of sport activity is being planned.

CHAMPION WINS HIS FIRST GAME

E. T. Appleby Defeats R. V. Fessenden in Amateur Billiard Tourney

FRENCH LICK, Ind., March 1 (AP)—Edgar T. Appleby of New York, defending champion, defeated Ray V. Fessenden of Madison, Wis., western titleholder, 300 to 296 in 58 innings here last night in the national amateur championship 18.2 balkline tournament. Appleby had a high run of 58, Fessenden of 75.

Dale H. Goslin of Los Angeles, Pacific Southwest titleholder, defeated Fessenden by 300 to 282 in 57 innings in the opening game of the afternoon. Goslin's high run was 40, Fessenden's 38.

Percy N. Collins of Chicago, a six-time titleholder, defeated Homer T. Galey, Tulsa, Okla., southwestern district representative, by 300 to 68 in 28 innings in the second afternoon game. Collins had a high run of 63 to Galey's 13.

Aronsohn Wins Over Ablowich

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 1—Two of those seeded in the draw were eliminated by lesser players in the United States Class B squash tennis individual championship, yesterday at the Columbia University Club, where the tourney is being held. Willard K. Rice, Harvard Club, listed third, was defeated by Jerome Lang, of the home club, but even greater surprise was caused by the elimination of Harold Ablowich, City Athletic Club, seeded second, winner of the Class B special tourney, at the beginning of the season. N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, was responsible for his defeat.

Of the eight survivors of the third round, played yesterday, the home club has three, Franklin V. Brodil, C. R. Ince, and Lang; Crescent Athletic Club, with Frank C. Hart and W. J. Hall, and Yale Club, with J. S. Davidson and W. W. Stokes, each furnished two, while Aronsohn is the other. All of these had hard battles to survive the day, with the exception of Davidson, who advanced by the default of H. G. Larson, of the home club, who was called out of town. The summary:

UNITED STATES SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

F. C. Hart, Crescent A. C., defeated F. A. Sieverman 3d, Bayside T. C., 17—15, 15—3.

W. J. Hall, Crescent A. C., defeated A. G. Lanier, Yale Club, 15—5, 18—16.

F. V. Brodil, Columbia U. C., defeated C. F. Weidlich, Yale Club, 9—15, 15—12, 15—6.

J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, won from H. G. Larson, Columbia U. C., by default.

N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, defeated Harold Oblowich, City A. C., 17—14, 10—15, 15—12.

C. R. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club, 15—8, 12—15, 15—11.

Jerome Lang, Columbia U. C., defeated W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, 15—13, 11—15, 15—11.

W. W. Stokes, Yale Club, defeated Lambert Prettyman, Yale Club, 17—14, 15—11.

CORNELL BESTS ELI BY A SINGLE POINT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 1—Cornell University climbed back into a tie with Dartmouth for third place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League here last night by beating the Yale University quintet, 34 to 33. Cornell's record for the season is now five victories and three defeats. It was the third time this season that Yale, who is last in the standing, has been beaten by one point.

E. H. Nikkel '34, Yale forward and the leading scorer in the Eastern League, was high-point man of the game, with five floor goals and three free throws. D. E. McGraw '34, Cornell center, was next high with 10 points. The summary:

CORNELL	YALE
Hatkoff, lf	rg, Kennedy, Reese
Ferraro, rf	lg, O'Neil
McGraw, c	c, O'Connell
Kophczynski, lg	rf, McGowan, Saner
Lipinski, Reed, rg	lf, Nikkel, Larsen

Score—Cornell 34, Yale 33. Goals from floor—McGraw 4, Hatkoff 2, Lipinski 2, Kophczynski 2, Ferraro, Reed for Cornell; Nikkel 5, Saner 3, O'Connell 2, McGowan, Kennedy, Reese for Yale. Goals from foul—Hatkoff 3, Lipinski 3, Ferraro 2, McGraw 2, for Cornell; O'Connell 4, Nikkel 3 for Yale. Referee—Degnan. Umpires—Brennan and Young.

McGILL GYMNASTIC TEAM WINS TROPHY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 1—McGill University's gymnastic team won the Canadian intercollegiate championship and the Caron Trophy for the fifth year in succession, when it defeated University of Toronto in a dual meet on Saturday, 6711 points to 5850. R. Dewolfe Mackay won the individual title with 1461 points, while McGill men finished second and third, R. E. Wallace with 1396 and M. A. Hickey with 1317. The summary:

High Bar—Won by R. DeWolfe Mackay, McGill; R. E. Wallace, McGill, second; H. Kirk, Toronto, third.

Parallel Bars—Won by M. Dodds, McGill; M. A. Hickey, McGill, second; R. DeWolfe Mackay, McGill, and R. E. Wallace, McGill, tied for third.

Side Horse—R. DeWolfe Mackay, McGill; R. E. Wallace, McGill, second; M. P. Anglin, McGill, third.

Mat—R. DeWolfe MacKay, McGill; K. Allen, Toronto, second, R. E. Wallace, McGill, third.

BOSTON SEXTET WINS

MUNICH, March 1 (AP)—Boston's all-star hockey team, engaged in a tour of Europe, today held a 3-to-0 victory over the Riesersee Sports Club six as they prepared for an engagement tomorrow with the German national squad. Saturday and Sunday they play in Berlin, on the latter date against the German Olympic team, which placed third in the hockey series at Lake Placid, N. Y., last month. Mahoney was the star of Boston's attack last night, scoring twice against the sports club. Hilliard made the other goal.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 165

EARL W. SEIBERT

New York Rangers, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey for Springfield of the Canadian-American Hockey League in the 1929-30 season. He was born at Kitchener, Ont., Can., Dec. 7, 1910. He is about 6ft. 1in. in height, weighs around 198 pounds, plays defense and is a right-hand shot. His record:

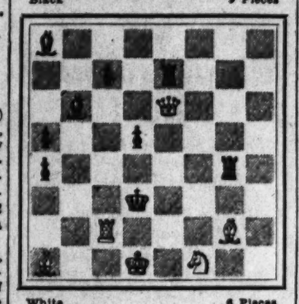
1927-29—Kitchener Juniors, Ontario Hockey Association.
1929-31—Springfield, Canadian-American Hockey League.

CHESS

by Frederick P. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1387
By H. Weenick

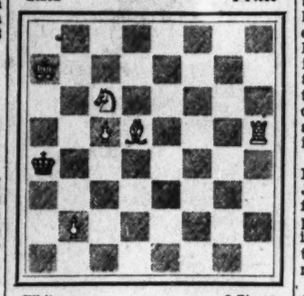
Black 9 Pieces



White 6 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Bristol Times, 1931)

PROBLEM NO. 1388
By R. Chaney
(First publication)

Black 1 Piece



White 6 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
Not very difficult, but the key is good and there is a pretty mate or two

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1385. Kt-Q5
No. 1386. 1. Kt-QB7 threat
2. Q-R or Kt7 mate
1. ——— R(R2)xKt
2. Kt-B4ch •
1. ——— R(B)xKt
2. Kt-B7ch •
1. ——— Kt-K3
2. Kt-B4ch

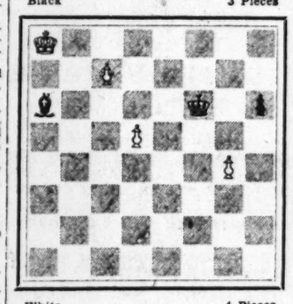
End-Game No. 84. Here is the main variation: 1 Kt-R3, PxKt; 2 B-Q4ch, K-Kt8; 3 B-R, KxB; 4 K-B2, P-R4; 5 P-Kt6, etc. A second problem, really more difficult than the ending itself, is discovering the need for the white P at Kt4. It seems necessary after 1 . . . KxKt; 2 B-Q4, P-Kt6; 3 K-B, K-Kt5; 4 B-Kt2, K-B5; 5 K-Q2, K-Q4; 6 K-B3, K-K5; 7 KxP, and now with the P at Kt4 missing, K-B4, winning the P at Kt5.

END-GAMES

Reti's end-game studies, although few in number, are models of ingenuity. Here is one which is astonishingly simple, once the end position is discovered. But that end position is so unusual that the solution is by no means easy.

End-Game No. 85
By R. Reti

Black 3 Pieces



White 4 Pieces
White to play and draw

NOTES

R. Fine, captain of the champion City College chess team, has added to his laurels by winning the Marshall Chess Club annual championship tournament.

The February British Chess Magazine contains a detailed account of the Hastings congress. Altogether 11 separate tournaments were played, involving 114 players. The first three were very strong, for we note in Major "A" O'Hanlon and Soultanbeieff of Belgium, who occasionally contributes annotations to L'Echiquier. T. Refir of Prague won the Premier Reserves tournament, with Koltanowski second and Noteboom third.

While the Hastings congress was still in session, the ninth annual Christmas congress of the London Chess League began. Winter won Major "A" and Conde won Major "B." There were also two minor tournaments, a boys' championship in two sections and an evening tournament in two sections, with 68 entries all told.

Sultan Khan, youthful Indian and former British champion, is often successful despite faulty and sometimes incorrect opening tactics. This is one reason his ability is so highly esteemed. He has a knack of finding helpful counterplay just when his opponent apparently has an overpowering position. Here is an instance from the London tournament. We doubt if the winner would care to repeat it, for Winter played poorly in the latter part.

ENGLISH OPENING

Winter White	Khan Black	Winter White	Khan Black
1 P-QB4	P-QB4	15 PxB	Kt-Kt5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	16 QxQ?(e)	KRxQ
3 P-Q4	PxP	17 RxR	RxR
4 KtxP	P-KK13	18 P-QR3	Kt-B7ch
5 P-K4(a)	B-Kt2	19 K-B2	KtxB
6 B-K3	Kt-B3	20 KxKt	B-R3ch
7 P-B3(b)	Castles	21 K-B2	R-Q8
8 Kt-Kt3	Kt-KR4	22 B-Kt2	R-Q6
9 Kt-B3	P-K4(c)	23 Kt-B	R-Q7ch
10 Kt-Kt5	P-K13	24 Kt-K2	Kt-Q5
11 Q-Q2	B-QR3	25 R-K	RxP
12 R-Q	Kt-B5	6 K-B	Kt-B7
13 P-KKt3(d)	Kt-K7	Resigns(f)	
14 QxP	BxK.		

(a) With this move the game transposes into a Sicilian favorable to White on account of his control of Q5.

(b) Not 7 Kt-QB3, Kt-KKt5!; 8 KtxKt, KtxB; 9 KtxQ, KtxQ; 10 KtxKt, KxKt, with a very even position. If 10 . . . KtxBP, KtxKt; 11 KtxR, KtxP and Black wins a piece for the exchange and some pawns.

(c) This should lose, for the QP is now permanently backward and an inviting target.

(d) Unnecessary. Better 13 P-QR3.

(e) A fatal blunder. The proper continuation is 16 P-QR3, and if Kt-B7ch; 17 K-B2.

(f) If 27 R-R, Kt-K6ch; 28 K-B2, KtxB, winning a piece.

This game would shock many an older master, for each player moves a Kt twice in the first eight moves. The veteran Tartakower experiments with an unusual variation of the Budapest Defense. The world champion proves its inadequacy. Also from the London tournament.

BUDAPEST DEFENSE

Alekhine White	Tartakower Black	Alekhine White	Tartakower Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 R-QB	B-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-K4	18 Q-Q2	QR-Q
3 PxP	Kt-K5(a)	19 KR-Q	B-B
4 Kt-Q2	Kt-B4(b)	20 Kt-K4	Kt-B4
5 KKt-B3	Kt-B3	21 KtxP	Kt-R5
6 P-KKt3	Q-K2	22 P-QB5	KtxKtP
7 B-Kt2	P-KK13	23 R-K	P-QKt4
8 QKt-Kt	KtxP	24 PxPe.p.	QxKt
9 Castles	KtxKtch(c)	25 QxQ	RxQ
10 PxKt	B-Kt2	26 PxP	B-Kt3
11 R-K	Kt-K3	27 B-B5	R(Q3)-Q
12 Kt-B3(d)	Castles	28 BxR	KxB
13 Kt-Q5	Q-Q(e)	29 BxP	BxB
14 P-B4	P-QB3	30 RxB	R-R
15 Kt-B3	P-Q3	31 R-Kt6	RxP(f)
16 B-K3	Q-B3	32 R-Kt8 mate	

(a) The usual move is 3 . . . Kt-Kt5.

(b) If this is Black's best, the variation must fail. Why not 4 . . . B-Kt5, if only to see what would happen?

(c) Inferior to 9 . . . B-Kt2.

(d) The Kt is certainly stronger operating from this square.

(e) Black's game is not easy, but this and the following move give White a QP to aim at. 13 . . . Q-Q3 or B4 at least creates no obvious weaknesses.

(f) Merely a graceful resignation. Black must lose soon on account of his lesser material.

Here is Kashdan's conquest of the Belgian, Koltanowski, from the London tournament. Philidor's Defense is now practically obsolete, for White controls the board and Black's game is cramped and lifeless. Koltanowski blundered in mid-game complications, but Kashdan had a tremendous positional advantage which should win easily.

PHILIDOR'S DEFENSE

Kashdan White	Koltanowski Black	Kashdan White	Koltanowski Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	11 B-K2	P-QR3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	12 P-KR4	P-QKt4
3 P-Q4	PxP	13 P-R5	B-K3
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	14 KtxB	PxKt?
5 Kt-QB3	B-K2	15 BxKt	PxB
6 B-KB4	Castles	16 P-Kt5	B-Q3
7 Q-Q2	R-K	17 PxKt	QxP
8 Castles	B-B	18 Q-K3	Q-K2
9 P-B3	QKt-Q2	19 R-Q3	KR-Q
10 P-KKt4	Kt-Kt4	20 Q-Q2	Resigns

Dean Increases His Goal Total

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 1—As the race for championship honors and struggles for promotion are just now about as keen as could possibly be, goals are not easy to obtain and the leading marksmen in the English Association Football League are experiencing a very lean time. Since last week W. R. Dean, Everton, who is most successful in goal getting in the premier division has added two to his collection, but since the end of December when his total stood at 29 he has scored only four times in eight league engagements.

Dean's two nearest rivals, Charles Halliday, Manchester City, and James Dunne, Sheffield United, failed to score Saturday, but the player in fourth position, T. H. Waring, Aston Villa, who is expected to give Dean some anxious moments, increased his tally by one.

The first seven men in the second division race were all shooting off the target—a dismal feat, which the occupant of second place, Thomas Keetley, Notts County, has been accomplishing regularly ever since the Christmas holiday game.

T. C. F. Bourton, Coventry City, drew away slightly from his most persistant rival, F. Newton, Fulham, in the third division of the southern section (Bourton's 35 constitutes the highest total today in the league) and in the northern section, third division, A. Hall, Lincoln City, who has no really serious challengers for top position, added another one to his bag.

The following lists show the names, clubs and totals of the players occupying the leading positions in the three divisions of the English League:

FIRST DIVISION

W. R. Dean, Everton	33
Charles Halliday, Manchester City	25
James Dunne, Sheffield United	25
T. H. Waring, Aston Villa	24
David Magnall, Huddersfield Town	23

SECOND DIVISION

Cyril Pearce, Swansea Town	29
Thomas Keetley, Notts County	26
W. Hartill, Wolverhampton Wanderers	23
C. F. Keetley, Leeds United	20
S. Dickinson, Notts Forest	19
A. Hunt, Tottenham Hotspur	19

THIRD DIVISION—NORTHERN SECTION

A. Hall, Lincoln City	30
W. Millar, Barrow	21
Thomas Bamford, Wrexham	21
T. H. O. Jennings, Chester	20
S. Deacon, Crewe Alexandra	19

THIRD DIVISION—SOUTHERN SECTION

T. C. F. Bourton, Coventry City	35
F. Newton, Fulham	33
H. E. Hammond, Fulham	22
William Lane, Brentford	20
W. W. Robins, Cardiff City	20
T. Johnstone, Mansfield Town	20
D. H. Morris, Swindon Town	20

CLASS B PLAY IN QUARTERFINALS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 1—Four of the players who were in the quarterfinals last year, in the Metropolitan Class B squash racquets individual championships, reached the same round yesterday, when the upper half of the third round was played. F. Morgan Palmer, Princeton Club, last year champion; Marshall M. Macleod, his team mate; P. W. Bunnell, Yale Club, and Conway Hoffman, Montclair Athletic Club, played their third-round matches on the courts of Heights Casino, and each emerged victor.

Two young Westchester players were among those eliminated. W. B. Adsit of the Ardsley Racquet and Swimming Club was swamped by Macleod, in straight games, and Frederick B. Alexander Jr., Round Hill Club, son of the former doubles champion in lawn tennis, weakened after making a fine fight against Bunnell, and was beaten 15—5 in the final game. The summary:

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS B SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Third Round

M. M. Macleod, Princeton Club, defeated W. B. Adsit, Ardsley R. & S. C., 15—9, 15—9, 15—11.

Conway Hoffman, Montclair A. C., defeated W. C. Peet Jr., Harvard Club, 15—8, 11—15, 15—12, 15—11.

F. M. Palmer, Princeton Club, defeated B. N. Everett, Harvard Club, 15—12, 15—11, 10—15, 15—4.

P. W. Bunnell, Yale Club, defeated F. B. Alexander Jr., Round Hill Club, 15—12, 7—15, 18—13, 15—5.

THOMSON HARD PRESSED TO WIN

PINEHURST, N. C., March 1 (AP)—Lieut.-Commander Frederick Holmes of the U. S. S. Milwaukee came near providing a major upset in the twenty-e

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FASCIST ITALY PLACES STEEL IN CONSORTIUM

Compulsory Action Taken to Reduce Expenses by Rationalization

Special from Monitor Bureau

ROME—The Fascist Government has always asserted its right to control the economic structure of the country through the newly established corporative organs, and with the gradual evolution of the Fascist corporative state a wider application is given to the laws regulating the economic relations between the state and the various categories of production.

A striking example of direct state intervention in industrial matters has been given by a legislative decree issued on Jan. 17, empowering the Minister for Corporations to organize compulsory consortia between industrialists in the metallurgical industries aimed at the regulation of the production and sale of their products.

The state of things in the Italian metallurgical industry had been unsatisfactory for a long time, and a voluntary consortium among the metallurgical companies was formed in August, 1929. This consortium expired in December, 1931, but it was never successful since a small percentage of steel producers remained outside upsetting the market. The object of the new consortium is to force all steel manufacturers to join in the combine, which, to quote the decree, is intended to bring order into the steel industries and arrive at a more rational organization.

This particular branch of Italian industry has been purposely chosen as the most appropriate for a general experiment of the doctrines of the Fascist state, since it has greatly suffered from the effects of the business recession. The output of pig iron decreased from 678,000 tons in 1929 to 534,000 tons in 1930 and to 468,000 tons in the first 11 months of 1931. Similarly the production of crude steel and rolled iron greatly decreased during the past two years.

The object of the consortium is to reduce costs by rationalization of production, the specialization and better use of plant and the adaptation to market needs. Rules for each consortium are to be drawn up by its members in general meeting. Each meeting will be considered valid if two-thirds of members representing four-fifths of total production are present, either personally or by representatives.

In the event of disagreement a binding decision will be taken by the president of the General Fascist Confederation of Industry. Once a consortium has been formed it will be illegal for any member to sell except in accordance with the rules thus laid down. The time of the compulsory constortia will be limited to Sept. 30, 1932, when, it is hoped, compulsory action by the state will no longer be necessary.

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IN THE SHIP LANES

AMERICAN-FLAG ships carried approximately 25 per cent of the total foreign-borne passenger traffic into and out of American ports during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, statistics compiled by the United States Shipping Board reveal. British ships carried approximately 40 per cent.

In the matter of tourist cruises, United States flag ships handled approximately 20 per cent of the business out of American ports, British ships handling 50 per cent, and the rest divided among vessels of other flags. The question of foreign flag competition, particularly tourist cruises, is one of such moment at the present time, with bills being introduced in the Congress to circumvent the carrying of passengers between American ports with only a call at an intermediate foreign port, that these statistics on cruises, as well as general passenger carryings, are of particular moment.

Below are listed the more important segregations by flags, both in the general foreign traffic and in the tourist cruises, these being briefed from the comprehensive figures of the Shipping Board:

FOREIGN TRAFFIC

	Arrived	Depart'd
American	266,108	253,538
British	417,414	390,625
French	47,538	46,025
German	102,096	88,914
Italian	60,555	58,161
Japanese	11,542	12,953
Netherland	32,311	25,865
Norwegian	8,004	8,606
Spanish	548	2,685
Swedish	13,669	15,434
Total (incl others)	977,553	924,842

TOURIST CRUISES

American	5,117	8,542
British	21,668	22,837
French	710	1,983
German	2,251	3,323
Italian	1,106	1,106
Netherland	1,558	1,857
Swedish	2,380	1,839
Total (incl others)	34,702	41,697

Ship Rebuilt

The Central Railroad of New Jersey has announced that the steamship Sandy Hook will be rebuilt and operated again in the New York-Sandy Hook route of that company during the coming summer.

She will be constructed along modern lines, and, with her sister ship, the Monmouth, will again take her place in the run from uptown and downtown New York to Sandy Hook, whence transfer to the Jersey shore resorts is made. These two graceful ships are the fastest vessels in New York harbor service. Coincident with this, the Jersey Central announces that restaurants will be operated on its ferryboats between Jersey City and New York, enabling hurried commuters to obtain their breakfast afloat.

European Tour

The Sundial Vacation Tours have prepared a series of attractive European journeys for the summer season, either on an escorted basis or for independent travel. The escorted tour comprises a 55-day trip for $695, or shorter tours, ranging in price from $345 up.

In addition to the European service, the Sundial Tours offer independent travel to Bermuda, Hawaii and other points, the passengers being met upon arrival by representatives.

North German Lloyd

A small pamphlet has just been prepared by the North German Lloyd Line, summarizing transatlantic records, and depicting its various ships, with a statement as to their size. It is not generally known that the Bremen is a bit larger than her sister ship, the Europa, the former's tonnage being 51,656, and the length, 938 feet, while the Europa's tonnage is 49,746 gross tons, and length, 936 feet.

The transatlantic records of the two include the Europa's crossing from Cherbourg to Ambrose Lightship in March, 1930, in 4 days, 17 hours and 6 minutes, while the Bremen holds the eastbound record from Ambrose Lightship to Plymouth in 4 days, 14½ hours, and to Cherbourg in 4 days, 18 hours.

Steamship Schedules

The Canadian Australasian Line has arranged a series of 15-day voyages to Suva, which have become popular on the Pacific coast for persons wishing to visit the Fiji Islands and return by the same vessel without continuing to New Zealand and Australia. The round-trip tickets allow a three-weeks stopover, in addition to the 15-day trip to and from Vancouver.

At the same time, this line has inaugurated a cabin service from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney. Second class has been abandoned on two ships of the line, the Aorangi and the Niagara.

Apprehension of travelers that they may not be able to take their currency out of Austria is refuted by an article in the Vienna Herald recently given to the writer. Austrian currency regulations explicitly make every provision for the benefit of the foreigners coming to Austria in order that they may not be disturbed. The section reads: "Foreigners entering Austria, on crossing the border, can have the border officials certify in their passports the amount of foreign money they are carrying with them and, on the basis of this attestation, are permitted to take with them the same amount of foreign currencies on leaving the country within two months' time, undergoing no hindrance at all."

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES
FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, March 3

President Jackson, Dollar, for Orient via California ports; Hamburg (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen; Lapland, Red Star, on West Indies cruise.

Friday, March 4

American Farmer, American Merchant, for London; Ile de France, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Berengaria (midnight), Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Lancastria, Cunard, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool; Roma, Italia, for Palermo, Villefranche, Genoa; Santa Teresa, Grace, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Evangeline, Eastern, on West Indies cruise; Scythia (midnight), Cunard, on West Indies cruise; California (midnight), Anchor on West Indies cruise

Saturday, March 5

United States, Scandinavian American, for Oslo, Copenhagen; California, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Santa Isabel, Grace, for west coast South America; American Legion, Munson, for east coast South America; Aquitania, Cunard, on Mediterranean cruise; Volendam, Holland-America, on West Indies cruise; Berlin, North German Lloyd, on West Indies cruise.

Tuesday, March 8

Exeter, American Export, for Mediterranean ports; Gripsholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg; Vulcania, Cosulich, on West Indies cruise.

Wednesday, March 9

American Importer, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Bremen (12:01 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen.

FROM BOSTON

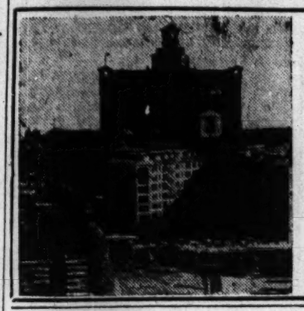
Thursday, March 3

California, Anchor, on West Indies cruise.

Saturday, March 5

Lancastria (midnight), Cunard, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool.

Chicago



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Hot & Cold Water in Most Bedrooms
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Garage. Baths 1 min.
Write for Tariff. Mrs. C. M. Bagley.

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Write for Illustrated Brochure.
Inclusive terms from 4½ gns. per week.
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Orchard St., London, W. 1 *(200 rooms)*
HOTEL QUEBEC
Old Quebec St., Marble Arch, W. *(100 rooms)*
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THREE WEST END HOTELS where families are made very welcome.
Terms: Bedroom, Breakfast, Bath, 10/6 ($2.75) & 12/6 ($3.25) per day per person. Inclusive rate 17/6 ($4.50) & 15/- ($3.90) per day.
All dollar rates quoted at par
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200 Rooms. Comfort and Refinement. Hot and Cold Water and Electric Fires in all bedrooms.
Bedroom, Breakfast & Attendance from 8/6 per night.
INCLUSIVE TERMS (November to March) AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
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Economise Luxuriously at the
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Hyde Park Corner, London, S. W. 1
REDUCED INCLUSIVE TERMS.
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Inclusive terms from 5 gns. weekly.
Bedroom, bath and breakfast from 10/6.
Telephone: Sloane 4521, 10 lines.
Telegrams: Alexotel, Knights, London.

Hotel Belgravia
GROSVENOR GARDENS, LONDON, S. W. 1
(Near Victoria Station)
250 rooms with hot & cold water, telephone, etc. SINGLE ROOMS from 8/6d. DOUBLE from 15/- INCLUSIVE TERMS from 17/6d. per day, or £5.5 per week. Free Golf. Phone Victoria 9640 (10 lines)

VISITORS TO LONDON
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Hotel REMBRANDT
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Every comfort in refined surroundings at most moderate charges for ONE OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS. Every Bedroom Hot and Cold Water, Radiator and Phone. Same Management Hotel Rubens, Buckingham Palace Road.

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The 140 bedrooms are all fitted with hot and cold running water and telephones.
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"The House with the Home Atmosphere"
Both American and European Plans
Most beautiful location in Atlantic City, facing ocean and Park
Unusually low rates during
Atlantic City's Great Spring Season
February, March and April
Golf, Horseback Riding, Roller Chairs, Piers, Theatres, Movies and countless other amusements.
Ownership Management Josiah White & Sons Co.

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Enjoy Spring Sports Inexpensively

If expense is important consider a Pinehurst vacation during March or April. Hotel rates are back to "pre-war" levels. A double room at the luxurious Carolina Hotel, with all meals, as low as $9.00 per day a person; Holly Inn, $7.00 per day; round trip railroad fare with lower berth from Boston, $73.83.

Outdoor sports are at their height at this time when the famous North and South events are held. The climate is at its best and the countryside is a profusion of blossoms.

For reservations or illustrated booklet write General Office, Pinehurst, North Carolina.

Pinehurst
NORTH CAROLINA
America's Premier Winter Resort

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FIREPROOF and MODERN, REFINED and HOMELIKE
European Plan Cafe a la carte
Rates $1.50 per day up
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Attractive Daily, Weekly and Monthly Rates. CENTRE ST. & SEVENTH AVE Free Bus

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European Plan
100 COMFORTABLE ROOMS
First Class Grill in Connection
CHAS TRAUNWEISER, Prop.
FREE BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS
F. R. PHILLIPS, Manager

Sunday, March 6

Prince David, Canadian National, on West Indies cruise.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Friday, March 4

President Harrison, Dollar, on world service (westward); Santa Ana, Grace, for New York.

Wednesday, March 9

Matsonia, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, March 5

Santa Ana, Grace, for New York; Malolo, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM SEATTLE

Saturday, March 5

President Madison, American Mail, for Orient.

Tuesday, March 8

Yokohama Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

ARRIVALS
DUE VANCOUVER

Sunday, March 6

Empress of Canada, Canadian Pacific, from Orient.

Monday, March 7

Heian Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient.

DUE NEW YORK

Friday, March 4

Deutschland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Saturday, March 5

American Importer, United States, from Hamburg.

Sunday, March 6

Bremen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; General Von Steuben, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne, Southampton; Cameronia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry, Halifax.

Monday, March 7

American Trader, American Merchant, from London; Adriatic, White Star, from Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow, Halifax; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Santa Maria, Grace, from west coast South America.

Tuesday, March 8

Majestic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

Wednesday, March 9

Ansonia, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre, Cobh, Halifax.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Friday, March 4

Tairo Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient.

Monday, March 7

President Hoover, Dollar, from New York, for Orient; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, from New York.

Tuesday, March 8

President Grant, Dollar, from Orient, for New York.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Thursday, March 3

Malolo, Matson, from Honolulu.

Saturday, March 5

President Hoover, Dollar, from New York, for Orient; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, from New York. Calawali, Lassco, from Honolulu.

DUE SEATTLE

Tuesday, March 8

President Cleveland, American Mail, from Orient; Heian Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient.

BRITISH LINE PLANS 'JUVENILE' CRUISES

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—One of the big British Atlantic liners has two unusual cruises in its program this year. At the end of March it is due to leave Southampton with 900 boys, 200 girls and 300 parents, masters and mistresses.

The first port of call will be Gibraltar, then across the Straits to Ceuta and a visit to Tetuan and home by Lisbon to Liverpool. Later in the summer the same vessel is to do a "dry" cruise round the British Isles.

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Hotel Chelsea
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The Boardwalk's most hospitable hotel—famed for delicious food—American plan—caters to an exclusive family clientele—most rooms face ocean—10-story fireproof addition—very special rates.
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Garage in connection. Cars called for and delivered without charge.

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OAKLAND
. . . a quiet, residential hotel overlooking scenic Lake Merritt. Near Oakland business center and San Francisco transportation. Single $2.00 a day; double $3.00. Also attractive weekly and monthly rates with breakfast & dinner.
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Hotel Claremont
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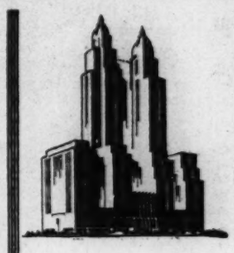
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Clean, Cheery Rooms with Bath

A HOME FOR A DAY OR A YEAR WITH FREE AUTO PARKING
BRIGHT, AIRY ROOMS WITH BATH $2 APARTMENTS DAILY WEEKLY MONTHLY (MAID SERVICE)
BELMONT HOTEL
CLEVELAND, OHIO
EUCLID AVENUE NEAR EAST 40TH ST.

New York City



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MODERATE *prices*

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THE **WALDORF-ASTORIA**
PARK AVENUE · 49TH TO 50TH STS. · NEW YORK
★

Travel

LOW RATES IN 1932
CUNARD

CRUISES	FROM BOSTON	
West Indies	Antonia	Apr. 17
s/s Samaria	Scythia	May 1
Apr. 16	California	" 8
All Europe	Laconia	" 15
s/s Lancastria	Scythia	" 29
July 2	Carinthia	June 5
Week End	FROM NEW YORK	
Mar. 24 - Apr. 22	Mauretania	Mar. 28
	Aquitania	Apr. 6
	Mauretania	" 15
	Aquitania	" 27
	Berengaria	May 4
	Ausonia	Mar. 12
	Antonia	" 19
	Alaunia	" 26

Christian Science literature on all Cunard Line steamers
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U-Drive Cars
Late Models All Makes
TUcker 1196
Also Parking and Repairs
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KANSAS CITY, MO.
Rates: $2 to $3.50 per Day
Every room is an outside room, with private bath

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KANSAS CITY'S FINEST HOTEL
BROADWAY AT 36TH

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AMBASSADOR HOTEL
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swimming - pool
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FREE TO GUESTS
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OUT OF THE NOISE ZONE BUT CONVENIENT TO EVERYTHING . . . EVERY ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH.
Single room, from $2.50 the day
Double room, from $4.00 the day
L. R. HAWKINS, Manager

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Five Minutes' Walk to Everything
For a day or a month you find the comfort of a home and the perfect service of a modern hotel of 380 rooms. Appetizing food; beds for restful sleep.
Large Room with Bath $2.50

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Modern, Fireproof—Individual Garages
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The Hotel Woodward
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NEW YORK
Located on the very edge of this glittering section — a hotel whose quiet refinement and air of exclusive dignity is a direct contrast to gaudy scene a few blocks below.
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129 WEST 48th ST.
400 Rooms 300 Baths
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Rooms with Bath
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$3.00 for Two Persons
FAMOUS RESTAURANTS
LUNCHEON $.40
DINNER $.75 and $1.00

Located in the fashionable and social center of New York, near Central Park and Fifth Ave., just a few minutes to the important shopping and theatrical districts.
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Suites Accordingly
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29 East 29th Street
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World Famous Hotel For Women Exclusively. Close to Shopping Districts and Theatres.
ROOMS with Running Water $1.50 up
ROOMS with Private Bath $2.00 up
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES

New York State

Powers Hotel
Rochester, N. Y.
Famous for its hospitality and good food.
350 rooms.
Rates $2.50 up.

TRADING IN SECURITIES PERFUNCTORY

Prices Move With Narrow Range—General Tone Is Steady

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—Professional market operators looked in vain for a lamb with the advent of March in the stock market today.

Public participation was almost entirely lacking, and floor traders were left largely to their own devices, which were of scarcely any effect upon price levels. A few issues were influenced by special developments, but on the whole, the list showed negligible changes.

Fluctuations in pivotal stocks were confined to fractions. The few issues which made wider moves included Johns-Manville, down 3, and Bendix Aviation, off nearly 2, both to new lows.

Auburn rallied 3, and American Ice, trading actively, rose about 2. There were advances of less than a point in North American, Allied Chemical and Union Carbide, but U. S. Steel, American Can and American Telephone closed virtually unchanged.

Transactions approximated 800,000 shares.

Short Selling

The congressional short selling investigation was said in brokerage circles to have intimidated or discouraged professional traders generally, for the moment at least. Uncertainty as to whether the investigation may not embrace upward as well as downward manipulation of the market tended to keep operators on the sidelines. The stock exchange's order to members asking for a list of all short accounts, with names and geographical distribution, indicated that officials were arming themselves with further information.

While the prospect of restoration of peace to the Far East was described in Wall Street as "constructive" it was without notable effect upon the market generally. Speculative quarters have been undecided as to how to interpret the war threats in the Orient, some operators endeavoring to make bull capital out of the situation.

Trade news was also of a negative character. Early estimates of last week's crude oil production indicated an unwelcome gain. Export copper was cut to a new record low price at 5⅞ cents a pound, as negotiations between Belgian, British and American producers continued in an effort to prevent complete demoralization of the market.

A further cut of ⅛ of 1 per cent in longer maturities of bankers acceptances was another sign of gradual improvement in the money market, but money rates generally were stationary.

Bonds Are Irregular

The bond market turned irregular today although price changes generally were limited to fractions in extremely dull trading.

The quiet demand for United States Government loans continued and virtually all the Libertys and Treasurys recorded moderate gains. Bids of $292,984,000 for the Treasury's $100,000,000 in 91-day bills to be dated March 2, were viewed by investors as encouraging to the Government's financing plans. The bills will carry an average rate of about 2.51 per cent.

The railroad list apparently did not respond with any great enthusiasm to the announcement that the Interstate Commerce Commission had authorized loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to 11 carriers totaling $42,841,375. Prices of transportation liens were but little changed from the previous session.

Japanese obligations, which led an upward movement in the foreign section yesterday, were somewhat reactionary on further reports that peace at Shanghai still is problematical. Trading in the Nipponese issues, however, was light.

Argentine loans continued to record gains, but British 5½s were easy. French 7½s advanced and Belgian 7s touched a new high for the year.

Some speculative and industrial bonds sagged. General Theaters Equipment 6s dropped to a new low of 2½, Keith Theater 6s were weak and Reading Coal convertible 5s and International Match 5s were lower.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Mar. 1	Feb. 29
335	Am & Cont	6¼	4½	6	6⅞
484	Am T&T	127	125½	126⅝	125¾
30	Big Sanf	17	17	17	16½
255	Bos El	73¾	73½	73¾	74½
7	B&M A sta	13	13	13	
10	Cop Range	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2½
10	Cr C & Int	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
15	East SS	8	8	8	
50	E G&F pf	60	60	60	
15	E G&F prpf	60⅞	60½	60½	
15	Edison Elec	191¾	190½	191¾	190½
10	First Nat S	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
35	Hygrade	21¼	21¼	21¼	
10	Loew's Thea	8½	8½	8½	
77	Mass Util	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5	Mergenthal	42	42	42	
5	Mohawk	16¼	16¼	16¼	17
60	Nash	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜
25	Nat Ser	87½	80	87½	87½
46	NE Tel	109	108	108	108⅜
45	Nipissing	.69	.69	.69	
110	Pac Mills	9½	9½	9½	9½
100	Reece But	8½	8½	8½	
20	Stone Web	12	11¾	11¾	12⅛
20	Swift & Co	18⅞	18¾	18¾	18¾
55	Torrington	30½	30	30	30
100	Uni Found	2	2	2	2
151	Uni Shoe	39	38¼	38½	39
10	Uni Gas	2	2	2	1⅞
1000	Utah Met	.40	.40	.40	
75	Util Hyd	1	.90	1	
50	Walth'm ppf	25	25	25	
50	Warren SD	12	12	12	11⅝
60	Westfield	15	14	15	

BONDS

$1000	E Mass 4½s	25⅛	25½	25½	25½
1000	NE2Tel 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	

NO BOSTON & MAINE DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—Directors of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company have deferred action on the quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent prior preference stock due at this time. The management issued a statement saying directors had voted to recommend making all preferred dividends payable semiannually on the first day of July and January. "It is hoped and expected," the statement continued, "that the semiannual dividend on the prior preference stock will be earned and paid on July 1."

PRICE OF LEAD REDUCED

NEW YORK, March 1—American Smelting & Refining Company has reduced the price of lead 25 points to 3.25 cents a pound.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT $126,000

NEW YORK, March 1—Arrangements have been made for the sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat at $126,000, off $14,000 from previous transaction.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Mar. 1	Feb. 29
98	90	7	Abraham & S pf	50	98	98	98	
5⅝	3¾		Adams Express	1100	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
13	10⅜	1	Addressograph	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
3⅜	2⅜		Advance Rumely	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
15⅞	15⅛	1.60	Affiliated Prod	700	14⅞	14	14¼	14⅜
59⅜	46	4½	Air Reduction	700	56⅝	55	56	55
16⅜	11⅞	.50	Alaska-Juneau	2100	14	13⅜	13¾	13¾
3¼	1¼		Alleghany Corp	700	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
7⅜	3½		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
83½	62¼	6†	Allied Chem	4200	77⅛	75½	77	76¼
117⅛	108	7	Allied Chem pf	100	116¾	116¾	116¾	
13⅜	10⅛	.50	Allis Chalmers	400	11	11	11	11¾
10	7½	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
7⅛	5¼		Am Ag Ch Del	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
18½	12½		Am Bank Note	500	13½	13½	13½	13½
3¾	1¾		Am Beet Sugar	100	½	½	½	
73⅜	34⅛	5†	Am Can	12100	67⅜	66	67⅜	66½
8½	6¾		Am Car & Fdry	700	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
34⅛	25	7	Am Car & F pf	20	32	29	32	28½
6	4½		Am Chain	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
6	5		Am Colortype	100	5	5	5	
9½	6½		Am Com Alcohol	100	9¼	8⅝	9¼	8½
10½	7¼		Am European	100	9	9	9	9⅜
9¼	6¼		Am & For Pow	400	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7¼
33	20¼	6	Am & For Pow 6	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	
38½	21⅞	7	Am & For Pow 7 pf	100	22½	21¾	21¾	23
17½	11½		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	
8½	5	2	Am Ice	100	17¾	15½	17¼	
9⅛	5¾		Am International	2200	7	6¾	7	7
43	30¼	7	Am Locomotive	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
16⅞	13	1	Am Loco pf	100	43	43	43	
49¾	39¼	5	Am Power & Lt	2400	14½	14	14⅜	14½
8½	6	.40	Am P&L pf A	100	39½	39½	39½	39¾
12¾	7¾		Am Radiator	1200	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7⅜
18⅜	12⅜	.50	Am Rolling Mill	2300	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
⅞	¾		Am Smelt & Ref	400	15	14¾	15	15
83	53		Am Solvents & C	1900	½	½	½	½
36½	33¼	2½†	Am Steel Fdries	100	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
137⅜	107¾	9	Am Stores	100	35½	35½	35⅝	35½
3	3		Am Tel & Tel	11300	127	125¾	127	126⅛
30¾	15½		Am Woolen	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5
12⅜	8¾		Am Woolen pf	200	29½	28	29½	28⅜
16⅞	13	2.40	Anaconda Cop	2800	9⅞	9¼	9¼	9¼
40½	32	7	Anchor Cap	1400	17¼	16¼	17¼	16⅝
1½	1		Armour Del pf	100	40	40	40	
8¼	5½		Armour Ill A	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9¾	7½		Asso Dry Goods	100	6½	6½	6½	
94	71	6	Asso Oil	20	7½	7½	7½	
86	76½	5	Atchison T&SF	1400	80	78½	80	78½
41½	25½	4	Atchison pf	500	82	82	82	82½
10⅛	10		Atl Coast Line	400	27	25½	25½	
10⅞	13⅜	1	Atl Gulf & W I	100	10	10	10	
79½	72¾		Atl Refining	700	10⅞	10	10	
5¼	4½	.60	Atlas Powder pf	10	73½	73	73½	75
151⅜	83¾	4§	Atlas Stores	400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
3½	2½		Auburn Auto	9200	91½	85⅛	91¼	85⅛
			Austin Nichols	100	½	½	½	
			Aviation Corp Del	700	2½	2½	2½	2½

—B—

8½	4⅞	..	Baldwin Loco					
28½	16⅛	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛
21⅜	12¾	..	Balt & Ohio	10	19⅞	19½	19⅞	
5⅞	4	..	Barnsdall A	1100	17⅜	17	17	17
43½	35½	4	Beatrice Cream	400	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	43¾
43	39½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	400	35⅞	35½	35½	35½
4¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	400	40	40	40	40½
18¾	15	1	Bendix Aviation	200	4	4	4	4¼
24⅞	19½	2	Best & Co	22000	14½	13¼	13¾	15⅛
24⅜	15⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	400	22½	22⅜	22½	22⅜
74	60	7	Beth Steel pf	2300	21½	20¾	21½	21⅛
22¼	17⅛	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	100	63¼	62½	62½	62½
41	34¾	3§	Borden	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
12¼	7	1	Borg Warner	1300	39¼	38⅝	39¼	39
11¾	11	..	Boston & Maine	400	11	10¾	10¾	
10¼	7⅞	1	Briggs Mfg	100	11⅜	11¾	11¾	10¾
10½	8	2	Briggs & Strat	1300	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
			Brockway	100	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
46⅝	30½	4	Brooklyn Man T	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
5	4½	..	Bucyrus Erie	700	45	44¾	45	44⅝
7⅛	5½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
5½	2¾	..	Bullard	400	7	6¾	7	6⅞
18	13¾	2½	Bush Terminal	100	6	6	6	6
1¼	1	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1	1	1	1
19	10½	..	Byers	2700	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16¼

—C—

11⅞	8½	..	Calif Packing	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
½	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	100	¼	¼	¼	
7⅛	5⅜	..	Campbell W&C	100	¼	¼	¼	
4	3	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	100	3	3	3	3
16¼	10⅞	1¼	*Canadian Pacific	7800	11¾	11¾	11¾	
6⅛	4¼	..	Capital Admin	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	17½
43⅜	26⅛	..	Case Thresh	14100	35½	34⅜	35⅜	35⅜
13	10⅞	1	Caterpillar Trac	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
12½	11½	1½	Central Aguirre	400	12	11¾	11¾	11⅝
6¾	5	..	Century Ribbon	100	5½	5½	5½	
15	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	700	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11⅜
3⅜	2⅛	..	Certain-Teed	700	3	2⅝	2⅝	3⅛
7	4¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	6½	6	6	6½
20⅜	13	3	Chesapeake Corp	100	17	15½	16½	17
31½	21½	2½	Ches & Ohio	6500	23¼	22⅜	22⅜	23½
5½	2¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	
12⅜	6	..	Chi & Northwestern	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
6¾	3¾	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
11⅞	7	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
27½	14⅞	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1400	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10½
13⅜	10	2	Chi RI&P 7%	100	16	15⅛	15½	
8½	8	..	Chi Yellow Cab	10	10½	10½	10½	
7½	5	..	Chickasha Cot O	500	8¼	8¼	8¼	
15⅝	10½	1	Childs Company	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	
28½	25⅞	3.60	Chrysler	600	12¼	12	12¼	12¼
21⅜	7⅛	..	City Ice & Fuel	300	27	26¼	27	27¼
30¼	26½	2½	City Stores	400	1	1	1	
9¾	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	100	29½	29½	29½	29⅜
10¼	9	..	Collins & Aikman	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
15¼	11⅞	1½	Colonial Bea Oil	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	
38⅛	28	3	Columbia Gas	9600	13¾	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
10⅜	8¼	1.60	Columbian Carb	400	34½	33½	34½	33⅞
20⅜	17	1¾	Comm Credit	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅝
68	56	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20½
247⅞	151½	2	Comm Inv Tr	1800	24⅞	24	24⅞	23¾
94½	89¾	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	20	89¾	89¾	89¾	
73	58	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	73	73	73	
9⅝	7¼	.60	Comm Solvents	2100	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8¾
47⅜	31⅜	.30	Comwlth & So	2900	4	4	4	
68¾	59	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	65	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
11	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	500	10¾	10½	10⅝	10½
11½	8⅝	2	Consol Film I pf	100	10½	10½	10½	10¾
65¾	54⅛	4	Consol Gas	3200	62⅜	62	62⅜	62
10⅞	9	1	Consol Laundries	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
11½	10	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	10	10	10	10
			Consol Textile	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1	⅜		Cont Baking A	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
46	40	8	Cont Baking pf	800	7	7	7	
34⅞	31¾	2½	Cont Can	900	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛	38
13⅛	8		Cont Motors	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
67⅜	1⅜		Cont Oil	2400	6⅛	6	6	6
¾	⅜		Cont Shares	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	
46	37	3	Corn Products	2100	44⅞	44	44⅜	44⅛
15⅞	10¼		Crex Carpet	500	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	15
49⅞	27½	7	Crucible Steel pf	40	40⅛	40	40	
1¾	1		Cuban Am Sug	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
½	⅛		Cuban Cane Pr	2900	¼	¼	¼	
34½	20	4	Cudahy Packing	100	33	33	33	
31	22	2	Curtis Publishing	200	23	23	23	23½
3⅜	1¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	1100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
3⅜	1⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright A	500	2½	2¼	2¼	

—D—

15¼	10	1.40	Deere & Co pf	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
28¾	17⅜	..	Del Lack & W	500	20	19½	19½	20⅛
122	107	8	Detroit Edison	100	111	111	111	112
95	91¼	7	Devoe & Rey 1pf	10	91¼	91¼	91¼	
15¼	12½	1	Diamond Match	700	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
24	21⅝	1½	Diamond M pf	400	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
9⅞	7½	1	Dome Mines	500	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝
13⅞	7¾	1*	Douglas A	900	11⅜	10¾	10¾	11¾
12½	10¼	2	Dresser B	100	11	11	11	
59¾	46⅛	4	Du Pont de Nem	6500	54¾	53⅞	54½	54
102	98	6	Du Pont deb	100	101½	101½	101½	

—E—

87⅞	68½	5	Eastman Kodak	800	79	78	79	78⅛
31½	23¾	4	Elec Auto-Lite	4700	29¾	29	29¼	29⅞
2½	1¼	..	Elec Boat	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4	2⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
14	10⅜	1	Elec Pow & Lt	2400	12¾	12⅜	12½	12½
64	47	7	Elec Pow & L pf	250	55	55	55	55
33	25½	4	Elec Sto Battery	200	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	
⅜	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	900	⅛	⅛	⅛	
55	46	5½	Engineers PS ww	100	54	54	54	
19	19½	2½	Equitable Off Bldg	900	19¾	18¼	18⅜	

—F—

5½	3⅛	..	Fed Water Serv	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
27¾	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	100	23½	23½	23½	24
52¼	41½	2½	First Nat Stores	1200	51¾	51	51	51
⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	1300	¼	¼	¼	
20⅞	15½	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	200	19⅞	19½	19½	19¼
5⅜	2¾	..	Fox Film A	1300	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
19½	15¼	2	Freeport Texas	600	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	18¾

—G—

17⅜	11¼	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	1	1	1	
17½	11	1	Gamewell	40	12⅜	12	12⅜	12½
34¾	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	300	32	31¾	32	32⅛
15½	11	1	*Gen Asphalt	200	11½	11½	11½	11½
19	11	2	Gen Baking	1900	19	18¼	18¼	18½
			Gen Cable pf	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
26⅝	17¾	1.60	Gen Electric	19100	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	19¾
11¾	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11
36¾	31⅜	3	Gen Foods	1400	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	35½
23¾	18⅝	6	Gen Gas & E A	600	2	2	2	2
37	31⅞	3	Gen G & E cv pf	100	17	17	17	
24⅜	19½	2	Gen Mills	500	36¼	36	36	36½
86⅞	80½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	1200	21	20⅜	21	20¾
14	11½	2	Gen Print Ink	100	84½	84½	84¼	84½
60	41¼	6	Gen Print Ink pf	210	12	11½	11¾	12⅛
5	3	..	Gen Pub Service	110	56¼	56¼	56¼	
28⅜	19¾	3	Gen Ry Signal	500	4	4	4	
90	75¼	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	600	25⅛	25	25⅛	25¼
			Gen Thea Equip	20	77	77	77	76
21¼	10⅜	1*	Gillette Saf Raz	14800	⅝	½	½	⅝
2⅛	1¾	..	Gimbel Bros	26600	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	20
6	4¾	..	Glidden	100	2½	2½	2½	
19⅜	16	2½	Gold Dust	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
5⅝	3⅞	..	Goodrich	2700	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	17½
17⅜	12⅞	1	Goodyear	1800	15½	15⅜	15½	15⅝
56¼	43	7*	Goodyear 1pf	100	55	55	55	56
			Gotham Silk Hos	600	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	10¾
24⅞	15½	2	Gotham S H pf	100	65	65	65	65½
45⅜	23¾	..	Graham Uaige	300	3	3	3	
3	1	..	Grand-Sil Stores	1800	1⅜	1½	1⅝	1⅝
9	6¾	..	Grand Union	900	8¼	7⅞	8¼	8¼
25	16⅛	2	Great Nor pf	1700	19¾	19	19	19
1¾	1	..	Grigsby-Grunow	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

—H—

2¼	1⅜	..	Hahn Dept Sto	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
15	9¾	.50	Harbison Walker	100	11	11	11	
82	73½	6	Hershey Choc	100	79	79	79	
81¼	73½	5	Hershey Choc pf	500	80⅜	79½	79½	
7¾	5½	..	Hollander	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
3¾	2½	..	Houdaille Her B	300	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
23⅜	16⅛	..	Houston Oil	300	19¼	19	19	19½
11⅞	3½	..	Houston Oil new	100	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
57½	55½	4.20	Household Pin pf	100	56	56	56	
11¾	7⅞	..	Hudson Motor	3200	7½	7	7½	7¾
5⅜	3¾	..	Hupp Motors	200	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾

—I—

18¼	9½	..	Ill Central	800	13¼	13	13¼	13½
36	29¾	4	Ill Central LL	50	32	32	32	
35⅞	23¼	4	Indus Rayon	3400	35	33¾	35	33⅞
12⅜	5⅞	..	Interboro Rap T	900	11¾	11⅜	11½	12⅛
110¾	90⅜	6§	Int Business M	200	102	102	102	101¾
18¾	14¾	2	Int Cement	100	16	16	16	15¼
1⅞	⅝	..	Int Combustion	900	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
29¾	21⅜	1.80	Int Harvester	900	23⅜	23	23¼	23⅜
11⅜	8¾	2½	Int Hydroelec	1900	10⅛	9⅜	10⅛	9½
24½	15¾	4	Int Match pf	2600	18¾	18	18½	17
9⅛	7⅛	..	Int Nickel	8800	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	7¾
10½	7	..	Int Paper 7%	20	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
44⅜	36½	3	Int Shoe	600	38	38	38	38
55⅛	55	7	Int Silver pf	10	50	50	50	
12¼	7½	.60	Int Tel & Tel	1800	10¾	10½	10½	10½
2⅜	1½	..	Investors Equity	300	2	2	2	
18	14½	3	Island Crk Coal	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	

—J—

25½	5⅛	1	Johns Manville	17200	20	18⅜	19¼	21¾
99¾	88	7	Johns Man pf	20	90½	90½	90½	

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Mar. 1	Feb. 29
84	76	7	Jones & Laughlin pf	10	77¼	77¼	77¼	78

—K—

23¾	17	4	Kan C & So pf	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	
8⅛	6	1	Kaufmann D St	600	8⅝	8	8⅛	8¼
8	8	..	Kayser Julius N	100	8	8	8	
2¼	1	..	Kelly-Springfield	1600	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
18	6¾	..	Kelly-Sp 8%	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
4¼	3	..	Kelsey Hayes W	180	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
10⅜	7	..	Kelvinator Corp	300	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
13	8⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	3800	9⅜	9	9¼	9⅜
19	15⅛	1.60	Kresge	2200	16⅛	16	16	15⅞
9⅛	4¾	1.61	Kreugel & Toll	15800	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
16⅛	12¾	1	Kroger Gros & B	2900	16⅜	16	16⅜	16⅛

—L—

2¼	2	..	Lee Rubber	400	2	2	2	
19¾	14½	2	Liquid Carbonic	100	17	17	17	
32½	23¼	4§	Loew's Inc	1500	31½	31	31½	31½
3⅜	2⅛	..	Loft Inc	900	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
36⅜	29⅝	3§	Loose-Wiles B

INACTIVITY CONTINUES IN CLOTH MARKET

Mills Have Fair Supply of Orders and Do Not Press Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 1—Business in the primary cotton cloth market was distinctly quieter last week.

Mills having taken a fair supply of forward orders on the previous week did not press their goods for sale, and buyers were only interested in supplying their immediate wants. However, as the week progressed it became known in the market that the business of the previous week had been much larger than anyone had realized at the time.

It had been the first time in more than a year that future deliveries of standard print cloths had commanded a premium over spot and near-by deliveries.

Mills feel much encouraged by the adoption of the Spartanburg plan, and expect its effect gradually to restore prices to a profitable basis. They are therefore unwilling to accept orders for distant deliveries at the present ruling prices for near-by deliveries.

Print Cloth Position Good

It is claimed that print cloth mills are in a very strong statistical position, that on the average stocks on hand are equal only to about two weeks' production, and unfilled orders on the books equal about six weeks' production. This insures a steady outflow of shipments, which in turn provides steady employment on the new curtailed schedule.

In the print cloth division the 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard sold at 3⅞c for spot and March delivery, but 4c was asked and was paid for April and later deliveries. The 60x48s 6.25-yard brought 3⅝c for spot and 3½c for future delivery. The 38½-inch 44x40s 8.20-yard moved at 2⅝c for spot and 2¾c for future delivery and the 44-inch goods of the same count but 7.25-yard brought 3c.

The 39-inch 80x80s 4.00-yard and the 72x76s 4.25-yard still commanded premiums for near-by goods. The first named brought 5¾c for spot, 5⅝c for March, and 5½c for April and forward. The latter sold at 5½c for spot and 5⅜c for future. The 39-inch 68x72s 4.75-yard moved at 4½c for spot and 4⅜c for future delivery.

Sheetings Fairly Active

Sheetings were fairly active all week, supplying orders for near-by delivery at firm prices. The bag trade made numerous efforts to order large volumes of goods for deliveries extending through September and in some cases December at or below current prices. Mills declined to accept such offers. Representative quotations are 3½c for spot and 3⅜c for future delivery of 48x48s 36-inch 5.00-yard sheetings and 4¾c to 4⅞c for 3.00-yard goods of the same count and width. The 40-inch 48 squares 2.50-yard brought 5⅝c to 5¾c and the 44x40s 5.50-yard 3¼c to 3⅜c.

Carded broadcloths were quiet, but the 36½-inch 80x60s 5.00-yard and the 37-inch 100x60s 4.32-yard still commanded a premium for spot and near-by deliveries. The former sold at 4½c for spot and 4⅜c for future and the latter at 6c for spot and 5¾c for future delivery. The 38-inch 90x60s 4.32-yard brought 5½c and the 112x60s 37-inch 3.85-yard 6¼c.

Drills also commanded a premium on most numbers. The 37-inch 3.95-yard brought 4c for spot and 3⅞c for future delivery, and the 30-inch 2.50-yard 5½c for spot and 5⅜c for future delivery.

Some makes of jeans sold at 6¼c for the 38-inch 2.85-yard 96x64s, but better makes of the same style brought 6½c. The 7-ounce Osnaburgs commanded premiums for both the 36 and 30-inch widths, the former selling at 5⅜c and the latter at 5¼c, with spots ⅛c higher. Other constructions were firm and unchanged.

Fancy Goods Quiet

In the fine and fancy goods division trading continued on the same lines as for several weeks past. While there was no marked activity there was an almost continuous stream of small orders scattered through a broad variety of constructions which produced a fairly satisfactory total volume for the week.

There was a marked absence of buying for future delivery. Converters are confining their operations to replacements to cover their own finished goods orders actually in hand. Retail consumption has not picked up so fast as expected, but hopes of early improvement still prevail.

Dotted swisses were bought quite freely in numerous small orders. There are so many varieties of these goods that prices cannot be quoted to cover the style generally.

Lawns in Demand

In lawns buyers are showing marked preference for certain mill makes. The 88x80s 40-inch 8.50-yard goods which are sold by some at 7⅝c and by a few at still lower prices were bought more freely of those mills demanding 7¾c. The 40-inch 9.00-yard 76x72s sold in a similar manner at 6¼c, 6⅛c and 6⅜c, with the marked preference at the latter price.

Voiles continued their popularity. Good sales were made of the 70s singles using pima yarns at 10-10½c for the 30-inch 68x76s. The lower count voiles were in greater demand than the regular counts.

The recent announcement of the Viscose Company of a proposed curtailment of production to fit the demand is hailed as constructive. It is expected to reduce the amount of inferior yarns on the market and tend to stabilize the prices of goods using their yarns.

French crêpes are still in moderate demand. So-called seconds find the best sale.

Rayon georgettes 64x56s 43-inch sold at 24c to 25c and the 36-inch 60x48s with cotton shantung filling and 150 denier rayon warp brought 12½c to 13c.

G. E. EMPLOYEES SECURITIES

G. E. Employees Securities Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, net profit of $1,798,226 after all charges, compared with $1,638,985 in 1930.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	81¾	80½
Alaska Gold Mines A	13½	13½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	31	31
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	28	28
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	37½	37
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	85	85
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	73¼	73¼
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	42½	42
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	66	66
Amer Inter 5½s '49	69	69
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	2	2
Amer Smelting 5s '47	89¾	89¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	100	100
Amer T&T 4s '36	97	97
Amer T&T 4½s '36	93	93
Amer T&T col 5s '46	99½	99
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	97¾	97
Amer T&T 5s '65	97¾	97½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103¾	103⅝
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	77⅛	77⅛
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	12½	12½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	64	64
Associated Oil 6s '35	99¾	99½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	78⅞	78⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	87⅛	87⅛
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	20	20
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	41¾	41¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	93	93
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	81½	81½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	83½	82¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	53¼	53
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	70	68
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	76¼	75½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	91¾	91¾
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	67¼	67¼
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	61	61
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	100¼	100
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	100½	100⅜
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	95	95
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	93	93
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	22	22
Boston & Maine 5s '55	75¾	75¾
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	17	17
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	99½	99⅜
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	88	87¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	101⅜	101½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	96	95⅛
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	92	92
Buff R & P 5s gen '37	90	90
Bur Cr & N 5s	82	82
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	76	76
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	78¾	78⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	78⅜	78⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	77	77
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	81	81
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	84⅜	84
Can North deb 6½s '46	99¼	98½
Can North deb 7s '40	98⅜	98¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	60¾	60⅜
Can Pacific 4½s '60	74½	74½
Can Pacific 5s '54	77½	77½
Cen District Tel 5s	100½	100½
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	90	90
Certainteed 5½s '48	41	41
Ches Corp 5s '47	68	68
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	86½	84¼
Ches & O 4½s B	82¼	82¼
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49 ct	45½	45½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	84¼	84¼
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	84	84
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	16	15
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	54½	54
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	60⅝	60½
Chicago M&StP 4¾s	69	69
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	64½	64
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	9½	9½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	38¼	38
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	42½	41¾
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	29¼	29
Chicago & Nw 4½s C	42½	41⅞
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	76½	76½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	45½	45½
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	81	81
Chicago R I&P rfg 4s '34	65	63½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	40¼	39¼
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	40	40
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	99¾	99¾
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	108¼	108
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	70	70
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	82½	82½
Chile Copper 5s '47	53¾	53
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	88	88
Cin Un T 5s rct	97½	97½
Colonial Oil 5s '38	34¾	34¾
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	66	66
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	80½	80¼
Columbia Gas&E 5s '52 May	82⅜	81¾
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	83	83
Comm Inv Trust 5½s '49	87½	86¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	20½	20
Con Gas 4½s '51	92⅜	92⅛
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104⅛	104⅛
Container Corp 5s ct '43	17½	17½
Container Corp 6s '46	34¾	34¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	72½	72½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	22	22
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	100	99⅞
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	31½	31½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	43	43
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	91½	91
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100¾	100⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '49	98¼	98⅛
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	83	83
Dold Packing 6s '42	52¾	52⅜
Duluth M N 5s	98	98
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	95⅝	83¼
East Suba Sug 7½s '37	5	5
Edison Ill Cp of Bklyn 4s	96	96
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	74	74
Erie RR ref 5s '67	43¼	43
Erie RR gen lien	62½	61½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	43½	43⅜
Fed Metal 7½s '34	75	75
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	22	22
Francisco Sugar 7½s '42	15	15
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101½	101¼
Gen Pub Ser 5½s '39	78	78
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3	2⅛
Goodrich 6s '45	44	44
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	75	71
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	75⅜	75
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	96	95¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	99¾	98¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	95	94¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	34½	34
Hudson & Man adj inc 5s '57	60	59½
Humble Oil 5s '37	97	97
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100	99¾
Ill Central 4s '52	81⅞	81¼
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	52	49
Ill Central 4¾s '66	39½	39½
Ill Central 6½s '36	65	65
Ill cCntral CStL&NO 5s A '63	47⅛	45
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	77¾	77½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	43	42½
Inter Match 5s cv rts '41	52	52
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	49	48
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	52⅜	52⅜
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	52¾	52¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	72½	72
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	62½	62½
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	40	40
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	41	40⅞
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	48	48
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	48¾	48⅝
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	52	52
Int Paper 6s '55	30	30
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	36½	36½
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	40	40
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	44	43¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	53	52½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	47¼	47
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	60	59¾
Kendal Co 5½s ww '48	57	57
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	92⅞	92⅞
Kan City Co 1st 3s '50	59½	59½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	78½	78½
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	53	53
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	46¼	46¼
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	94¾	94¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	10½	10½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	55	55
Loew's Inc 6s '41	88½	88
Long Island 4s '32	85¼	85
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	47½	47½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	96	96
L&N uni 4s '40	85	85
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	38½	38½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	83¾	83¾
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	78¾	78¾
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	82½	82½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	94	93¼
Mil St P&SSM 5s '49	20	20
Mil StJ & SSM 5s '38	47½	47½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	72½	72½
Mo K & T 4½s '78	65	65
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	55¼	54
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	33¾	33¼
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	54¼	54⅛
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	53½	52¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	53¼	53
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	53¾	53¼
Mo Pac 5s I '81	53½	52½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	39¼	38¼
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	18¼	17½
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	19½	19½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	90¾	90¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	73½	73½
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	71½	71½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	92	91
Nat Steel 5s	76	75¾
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	94	93½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	100½	100
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	77	77
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	32	31¾
N O T & M 5s B '54	32	32
N O T & M 5½s '54	38½	38½
NYC&HR 4½s N	68	66½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	67¾	67¾
NYS&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	73¾	73¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	89	89
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	73	73
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	34¾	34
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	38¾	37½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	57	53¾
NY Dock Co 4s '51	55½	55½
NY Edison 5s '44	99¾	99¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	108¼	108
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	91	91
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	42¾	42¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	49½	49½
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	2½	2½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	106	104⅝
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97¾	97½
Norf Southern rfg A '61	17¼	17¼
North Am Co 5s '61	83	83
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	85	84½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	85½	85½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '62	93½	93
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	96¾	95¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	59	58
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	80	80
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	89	88½
Nor Pacific 5s D	73½	73½
Nor western Tel 4½s	92	92
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	76	76
Otis Steel 6s '41	44	43
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '52	98¾	98¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101¼	100½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	49	49
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	72	72
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	52½	52½
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	86¼	86
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	89¼	89¼
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	76½	76½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	83½	83½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	74¼	73
Penn Railroad 6s '84	83½	83½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	88	88
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100½	100½
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	40¼	50
Pere Marquette 5s '56	90	89¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	83½	83
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	94¾	94⅜
Phil & Read C&I 6s '42	83¼	83¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	58	57
Pitts CC&StL 4½s C	84½	84½
PittsCC&StL 4½s B	92½	92½
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	84½	84
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	88	88
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	61	61
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	31½	31½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	86	86
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	95¼	95
Pure Oil 5½s '37	72	72
Pure Oil 5½s '40	67½	67½
Purity Baking 5s '48	72¾	72¾
Read rfg 4½s A '97	77	77
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	74¾	74¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	43½	43½
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	53	53
Rio G & W col 4s '49	52½	52½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	73½	73
Rochester Gas 4½s	92½	92½
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	81	80½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	20¾	20½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	22¾	22½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	36	36
St Louis SW con 4s '32	85	84
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	49	49
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	85¾	85¾
Seabd A L 6s	5	5
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	70½	70½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	91	91
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	81½	81½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	84½	84½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95½	95½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	93	93
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	83	83½
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	85½	85½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	99¾	99¼
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	79½	79⅜
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	65½	65¼
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	46½	46½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	58¾	57
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	100	99¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100½	100⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	93	93
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	99½	99
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	70	70
Texas Corp 5s '44	77¾	77¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	68⅝	68⅜
Third Ave ad 5s '60	35½	35½
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	94¾	94¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	92¼	92¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	77¾	77¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	80¾	80½
Union Pacific 6s '67	81½	81½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	42	41½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	25½	25½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	34½	34
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	38¾	37
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	98½	98½
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	72	71
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	47	47
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	31½	31½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	98¼	98¼
Western Electric 5s '44	97¼	97¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	59¼	59
Western Maryland 5½s '77	61½	61½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	41	41
Western Union 6½s '36	92½	92¼
Western Union 5s '60	67¾	67¾
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	57½	57½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	66¼	66¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	70	70

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Mar 1	Last—Feb29
3½s '47	98.20	98.9	98.10	98.8
1st 4¼s '47	100.8	99.30	99.30	100.00
4th 4¼s '38	100.12	100.7	100.9	100.8
3½s '54	90.	89.21	89.21	89.17
US 3¼s '40	98.6	90.30	90.30	90.31
US 3¼s '43 Mar	98.4	93.	93.	94.28
US 3¾s '43 June	95.4	93.	93.	95.00
US 3¾s '47	94.6	94.	94.5	94.8
US 4¼s '38	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.4
US 4s '54	100.5	99.31	99.31	100.00
US 4¼s '52	103.4	103.2	103.2	103.2

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53		38	38
Antioquia 1st 7s '57		11⅛	11⅛
Antwerp 5s '58		73⅜	73⅜
Argentine Gov 5½s '62		53¾	53¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59		58⅝	58⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '60		58½	58½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61		58	58
Argentine Gov 6s May '61		58⅝	58½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A		59	58⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B		59	59
Australia 4½s '56		49	49
Australia 5s '55		55	55
Australia 5s '57		55½	54¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '57		45½	45½
Austrnia (Gov) 7s '43		91½	90½
Austria Hydro 6½s		40	40
Belgium (King) 6s '55		89½	88½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49		94½	94⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '55		100½	100⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '56		101¼	100⅛
Berlin (City) 6s' 58		25	25
Berlin Elec 6½s '51		43	42
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51		32¼	32⅛
Berlin Elec 6s '55		32½	31⅞
Bogota (City) 8s '45		17	17
Brazil 6½s '27-'57		19½	19½
Brisbane 5s '58		39	39
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)		33	32¾
Buenos Aires (rov) 6½s '61		32½	32¼
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36		93¼	93⅛
Canada (Dom) 5s '52		92½	91⅝
Cauca Valley 7½s '46		14¾	14¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61		13	13
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57		13	13
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61		25½	25
Chile (Bank) 6s '62		14¾	13½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61		14	14
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept		12	12
Chile (Rep) 8s '62		11½	11½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42		15	15
Chilean Loan 7s '60		9½	9½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50		30¾	30⅝
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47		21	21
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46		22	22
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47		22	22
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan		24	24
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct		24¼	24
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54		65	65
Cordoba (City) 7s '57		23	23
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51		29¾	29¾
Cuba (Rep) 5s (04) '44		88	88
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53		74¾	74¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45		35½	34½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59		12¾	12¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62		63¼	63¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42		80	80
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42		50	50
Duke Price Power 6s '66		74¾	74⅝
Dutch El sf 6s '62		86⅞	85
Estonia Bank 7s '67		36	36
Fiat 7s '46 war		80½	80
French (Rep) 7s '49		110	113¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41		116¼	116¼
Geisenkirchen Min 6s '34		35¾	35¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38		42½	41
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60		37	37
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60		37	26½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50		42	42
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58s '58		26	26
Germ El Pow 6½s '50		36½	35½
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40		49	49
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65		38½	37¾
Good Hope L&SW 7s '45		31	31
Graz 8s '54		50	50
Hansa 6s '39 ww		18	18
Harpen 6s '49 ww		43	42
Hungary (King)s 7½s A '44		46	45½
Hungary Mun 7s '46		21½	21½
Hungary Mun 7½s '48		23	23
Ilseder Steel 6s 48		23¾	23¾
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47		76	76
Italian Pub Util 7s '52		70½	70½
Italy (King) 7s '51		88	88
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50		50	50
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '46		56¾	56¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54		61	60¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54		71¼	70¼
Karstadt 6s '43		23½	23
Krueger & Toll 5s '59		53½	52½
Lombard El 7s '52 ww		64½	64½
Lyons (City) 6s '34		103½	103½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34		102⅞	102⅞
Milan (City) 6½s '52		67½	67½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58		11	11
Montecatin 7s '37 ww		75	75
Montecatin 7s '37 xw		75	74⅞
Montevideo (City) 6s '59		22	22
Montevideo (City) 7s '52		25½	25½
Netherlands (King) 6s '72		100¾	100¾
New South Wales 5s '57		51	50⅝
New South Wales 5s '58		50⅞	50
Nord Rys 6½s '50		101¼	101¼
North German Lloyd 6s '47		32½	32
Norway (King) 5½s '65		78½	78½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58		33	32
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53		58	56⅝
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58		99½	99¼
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68		95¼	95¼
Peru (Gov) 8s '61		6	6
Poland (Gov) 7s '47		55½	55
Poland (Gov) 8s '50		58¾	57¼
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61		15	15
Prussia 6½s '51		32½	30½
Prussia 6s '52		31¼	30½
Queensland (State) 7s '41		70½	70½
Rhine Main 7s '50		50	50
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52		38½	38½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww		37½	37½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww		38½	37½
Rhinelbe 7s '46		31	31
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8½s'53		11¾	11½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46		18	18
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68		10	10
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '06		12	12
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67		10¾	10¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52		70½	70
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww		74¼	74¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '68		11¾	11¾
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '46		61¼	61½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36		48	48
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51		38½	37½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45		32	32
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62		40½	40½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62		43½	43½
Siemens 6½s '51		55½	55½
Soissons (City) 6s '36		102	102
Sweden (King) 5½s '54		86⅛	86⅛
Toho Elec Pow 6s '33		98½	98¼
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55		56¼	55
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61		53½	52½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53		84½	83½
Tyrol 7½s '35		48	48
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45		60	59
U K Ot Br & I 5½s '37		97⅝	97⅛
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47		22¾	23
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51		24½	24½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64		32	32
Vienna 6s '52		88½	88
Warsaw 7s '58		43	43
Westphalia El 6s '53		23½	23½
Württemberg 7s '

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or Post Wanted heading.

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ENGLAND

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Peanut
(Arachis hypogœa)

Where: Native to West Africa and West Indies. Introduced by the Moors to Spain and later to other Mediterranean countries; planted in North America by the early Virginia colonists. Cultivation now regularly carried on 'n the south and west.

Distinguishing features: Fruit a pod or legume ripening underground and generally containing two seeds; flowers yellow and showy; member of the *leguminosæ* or pulse family which contains the clover, locust, pea, vetch, etc.

The peanut today is America's principal "nut." It is not a true nut, for by botanical definition a nut is a single kernel inclosed in a woody or leathery shell such as the chestnut or acorn. The plant is really a pod-bearer.

In tracing the records of how the peanut became so popular, we find that it was introduced into Virginia with the early Negro slaves, who ate them as their chief food during the long sea journey from Africa. Later small patches of peanuts were raised locally throughout Virginia, where they came to be called "goober peas." When the "boys in blue" gathered under the northern flag, one of the dainties which could easily be stowed away in pockets for sustenance on long marches was the "goober nut." Following the mustering out of troops, it was the soldier who sent back to Virginia for seeds to plant so that others might taste the new-found dainty. Today North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia and California supply millions of bushels a year, while 38 states can raise "goobers." Still America continues to import from Spain, China and Japan.

Unless peanuts have been roasted they can be planted by any amateur gardener in his back yard.

Peanuts are wholesome and nourishing, and inasmuch as they are packed by nature in a tough outer box with each kernel carefully wrapped in dark red tissue, they could easily pass the most rigid pure food laws—"not touched by human hands" until eaten. Among other uses we find the discarded plants themselves fed to cattle; oil is extracted and used in cooking and as a salad oil.

The plants are very prolific and from 30 to 40 bushels can be harvested from an acre. They are planted in long rows and the foliage grows very thick, but not enough to hide the prominent yellow flowers. Those flowers which develop fruit are not showy, and as soon as they are fully grown they droop and are pushed into the ground by the elongating stalk. Here the young pods develop. The crop is ready to harvest in autumn and must be gathered before the frost. The plants are lifted out of the ground with forks and the dirt is shaken off the "nuts" grouped around the roots. They are then dried bleached and sent to market.

Brevities

Cincinnati Enquirer: Wouldn't it be grand if they could invent an anti-freeze solution a man could pour into himself in the fall and save buying and wearing an overcoat?

Nashville Banner: In case you happen to be interested in such frivolous matters, the Hound Packing Company makes sausages in Chicago.

Passing Show: In one Paris establishment, assistants who arrive with dirty hands are fined. Making the punishment fit the grime.

Paterson News: The first line to feel the effects of returning prosperity will be the dotted one.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Envelope" or "envelop" (Mrs. E. L. S., who asks which is the correct noun to apply to the wrapper of a letter) — Both are recognized by Webster's New International Dictionary, but the preference is for the first. It is pronounced preferably *en'-veh-lope* (first *e* short, second clipped as in recent, *o* long).

The verb is "envelop," accented on the second syllable, *en-vel'-up* (each *e* short, *u* as in circus).

Publicize (Mrs. E. L. S.)—This has yet to win a listing—even among the "new words"—in the authority accepted by this newspaper. As a shortened form of "to give publicity to," however, it is finding some favor in commercial circles.

Laissez faire (A. C. L.)—This is commonly corrupted into *lay'-zy fair*, but the pronunciation in Webster's is *leh'-say* (short *e*, long *a*; secondary stress on second syllable) *fair* (*ai* as in *hair*).

The French phrase is applied to the system which opposes governmental interference with, or regulation of, commerce — with uncontrolled industrial competition as a result. As explained in this department June 11, 1931, the industry and commerce of France in the latter part of the seventeenth century were subject to a mass of regulations which seemed to hamper individual action, even in matters of trifling importance. This condition brought on a clamor of *laissez faire, laissez passer* ("let do or make, let pass or go on"), the first representing a demand for freedom from onerous restrictions in production, and the second for freedom in exchange.

Despite (correction)—In some editions yesterday it was inadvertently made to appear that this word is accented on the first syllable. It is properly sounded, of course, *de-spite'*. The point was made, however, that it is not *dis-pite'*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

A Quotation for Today

SLUMBER not in the tents of your fathers; the world is advancing. Advance with it.—MAZZINI.

In Lighter Vein

Resourcefulness

We cannot but admire the resource of the pupil who wrote down, "On their heads," in answer to a question as to where the kings of England were crowned, and a similarly naïve reply was given by another student in response to the question, "Explain what happens when there is an eclipse of the sun," when he answered, truthfully enough, "A great many people go out to see it."—*Christian Advocate.*

Perhaps They Do

The columnists aren't making much of leap year and its feminine privileges, nor are our contributors. One verse that came in runs:

In the seethe of leap year fancies
This one rises to the top:
Does the girl who pops the question
Have to go and question pop?
—*Boston Transcript.*

Inside Or Out

"Why did they provide the Capitol with a rotunda?"

"It's a good place for statesmen who like to run around in circles."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Courtesy of the Road

Bakersfield, Calif.

RUNNING from the great interior valley of California up over the mountains to Los Angeles is the famous Ridge Route, with miles of beautiful paved grades and curves. In addition to the regular automobile traffic over this highway, however, there is a great deal of freighting with large trucks and trailers.

In driving this route hundreds of times the writer has found the truck drivers to be very considerate of the faster moving vehicles. But on a recent trip the "extra courtesy" of the men in charge of two large trucks and equally large trailers was especially noticeable. This was on a particularly winding part of the road where it was not possible to see very far ahead.

As the automobile came up behind the heavy creeping trucks, it was noticed that while one man drove each truck another man stood on the step and signaled approaching cars when the way ahead was clear. As the car passed, the men gave cheery salutes. Such extra courtesy from men who so often are unjustly maligned is greatly appreciated by motorists driving in the mountains.

Did You Know That—

Chop suey is said to have been invented in San Francisco by a Chinese cook who called his concoction "shap sui," which is the Cantonese for "odds and ends"?

Before an automobile license is issued in Indiana to men of poll tax age they must show that their poll taxes have been paid?

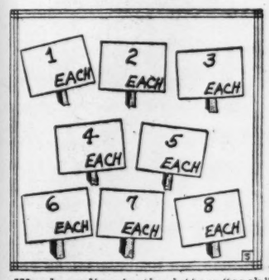
Last year was the warmest year throughout the United States ever known to United States Weather Bureau officials?

The new Department of Commerce Building in Washington has seven miles of corridors?

One hundred and twenty-one languages are spoken by Europe's population of 461,000,000?

In Russia the hotels are rigidly standardized as to prices of rooms, baths and meals?

'Each' Puzzle



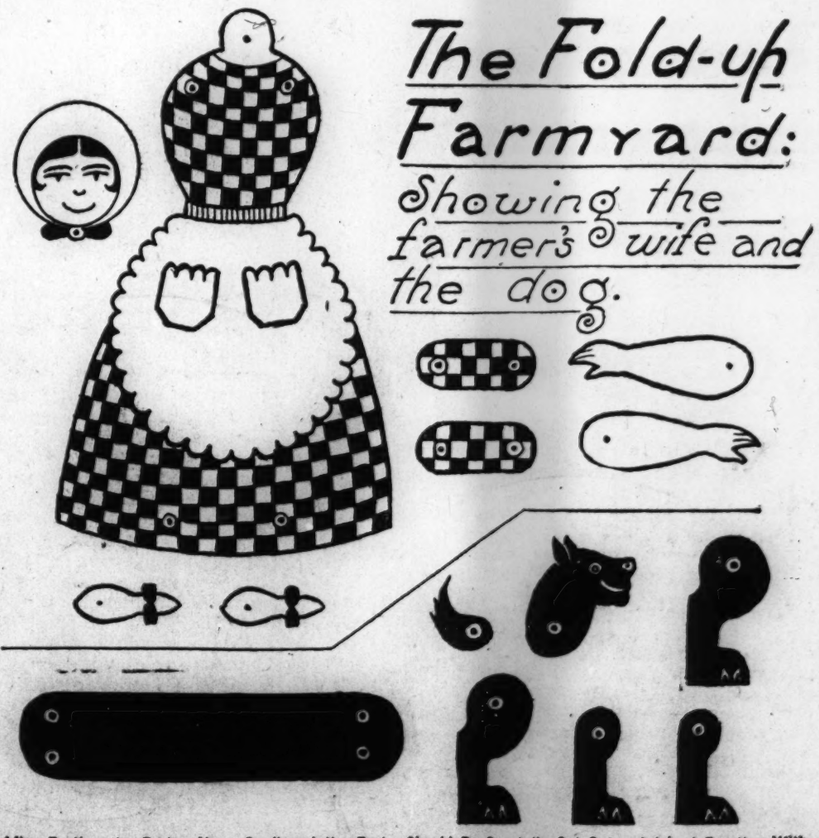
Words ending in the letters "each" are to be filled in on the spaces in this puzzle. Definitions: 1, Sandy shore. 2, A gap or opening. 3, To instruct. 4, A fruit. 5, To whiten. 6, To proclaim. 7, To accuse. 8, To extend or stretch out.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Problem Puzzle:

The cork cost ½ cent. The bottle cost 4 cents more than ½ cent, or 4½ cents.

The Fold-up Farmyard:
Showing the farmer's wife and the dog.



After Pasting the Design Upon Cardboard the Parts Should Be Carefully Cut Out and Joined Together With Small, Brass Paper-Fasteners. The Arms and Legs Can Be Placed in Many Positions and the Toy Can Be Folded Up Into a Small Space When You Want to Put It Away.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

What Does Japan Want?

AS EVENT piles on event in the Far East, it is becoming increasingly difficult to gauge what Japan wants. The news that she is now more ready for a truce raises anew the question of what Japan's objective can be at Shanghai. What she wants has become obscured by the necessities of the situation into which she has blundered. But, though China's spirited defense makes Japan's military objectives more ramified, and perhaps more ambitious, there is no reason to believe that they disguise such dark and devious schemes as are increasingly offered to the Western public as explanations of Japan's conduct.

And there are good reasons for crediting Japan's contention that she does not want to absorb Manchuria. Manchuria is 95 per cent populated by the Chinese, and the Chinese cannot be absorbed, as Hun, Tartar, Mongol and Manchu successively have found out. That is why Premier Inukai stated on his assumption of office that the Japanese wouldn't take Manchuria as a gift.

But, in default of absorbing Manchuria, the Japanese insist on organizing Manchuria. A rich country, full of agricultural and mineral wealth, Manchuria has already solved more than one economic problem for Japan. It could solve many more. But the desideratum for the Japanese is that they be allowed more opportunity to develop the region along lines catering to the Japanese economy. Japan's main project, for which all the plans are laid, is the completion of a string of railroads in north Manchuria paralleling the Chinese Eastern Railway to connect with the north Korean railroads and thence with northern Japanese ports. Hitherto the Chinese, though bound by agreements to build some of the railroads, have shied from action. A growing Chinese nationalism sees no reason why Manchuria should be made economically tributary to Japan.

If Japan does not want to absorb 30,000,000 Chinese in Manchuria, she must be equally loath to try to absorb the 400,000,000 in China proper. Here the trouble is the boycott of Japanese goods. The Japanese took exception to its organization, directly or indirectly, under official auspices to further Chinese diplomacy.

The boycott is an old story in the Far East. It can be turned on and off like a faucet to support a Chinese case against a power or powers. Most nations have hitherto acted on the assumption that it is an unfriendly act. In 1905 the United States, the first victim of the boycott in its modern organized form, took downright action to stop it. Of late years the Japanese have been the object of the boycotters. Hence, for at least three years, they have sought to persuade Westerners that, in so far as the boycott is an instrument of national policy, it is warlike. At the 1929 conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations they pleaded for a change in the terminology of the Kellogg pact to take cognizance of such "invisible" weapons.

That the boycott is warlike there can be little question. Otherwise it would not figure as a "sanction" in the Covenant of the League of Nations. But Japan failed to awaken more than an academic interest in her pleas. And when she determined to act unilaterally on the assumption that the boycott was warlike, she found that the China of 1932 is less acquiescent than the China of 1905. Also she found that world opinion had become more sensitive to military intervention by a single power.

Japan now asks lustily for the demilitarization of this and the disavowal of that, and the reopening of a host of issues. These demands need not all be taken too seriously. Japanese diplomacy must beat a big drum in order to lend color to the military operations which have followed the blunder at Shanghai and China's surprising defense. But if a reading between the lines means anything, all that Japan is anxious to do is to get out of the present impasse in a manner consistent with what passes for national honor. It should be the part of the other powers to help find a way. It is to be hoped they will do everything possible to promote the latest move to make peace.

Back to Barter?

A NUMBER of English artists have been considering ways and means of following the excellent example set by a group of artists in Paris, who have organized an exhibition at which pictures and statues are exchanged for goods. It seems simple enough. The butcher in payment for a picture gives vouchers for meat, the fruiterer for fruit; the plumber promises to repair the bath; the house decorator to decorate the apartment. There is no service related to his daily needs which the artist is not willing to accept in return for the products of his artistic skill. But up to now the Englishmen have discovered difficulties which are not reported to have disturbed their confreres in Paris. The painter finds it easy to get a statue in return for his painting, and an embroidered cushion is readily exchanged for a wood-cut. But artists cannot live by taking in, as it were, one another's washing. They must cast their net wider, and get into touch with the baker, the tailor, the plumber, the market-gardener.

The Swiss Family Robinson managed it simply enough, apportioning all the duties of their little island community among different members of the family. But not only had the Robinsons the will to go on producing indefatigably—just as the artists are willing to paint pictures from morning to night if anyone will have them—but also they evidently had a genius for organization. They gathered enough breadfruit to satisfy the whole demand for breadfruit, and stopped there. They saddled an ostrich just often enough to satisfy the demand for swift transport, and no oftener. The internal economy of the island was admirable. No one by working hard thought that he had produced too much for the general well-being, but nobody's work was wasted. The system of give balanced that of take to the very penny.

The method of primitive barter was only a slight extension of the method adopted by the Swiss Family Robinson. And yet in practice it was already worlds away. When goods had to be brought to market one could never count upon a perfect balance between the needs of producers and consumers; and there was always the chance that the sculptor might fail to find in his neighborhood any baker or butcher with a taste for statues.

Not all the families, by any means, were Robinsons when the patriarchal system was the rule, but neither has the commercialism which supplanted it proved sufficient to eliminate poverty and maladjustment. Even barter requires the organization of good markets; and when the area of exchange spreads, till it covers not merely an island, but the whole world, when vouchers for services due are replaced by currency, and when some of the countries want to produce just the things which other countries are producing in excess, then we feel the need for something approaching the organization achieved by the Swiss Family Robinson.

Baby Bonds for Dollars

AN INTEREST rate of 2 per cent on the new "baby bonds" to be offered to the American public in return for hoarded dollars may not seem a high bid. But it stands up well in comparison with other types of short-term scrip of the United States Government.

These new bonds, which have a maturity date of one year, may be redeemable on sixty days' notice. United States certificates of three to six months' maturity had an average yield on January 30, the last date for which figures are available, of 2.54 per cent. Recent reduction of money rates may be expected to reduce this yield, however, and, looking into the immediate future and having regard to all the circumstances, the Treasury may claim to have put the "baby bonds" on a par with other issues. To do otherwise would have been inexpedient.

Two per cent must be judged against the background of the kind of paper that is offered for hoarded dollars. This is the best security now offered in the United States. No guarantee is so valuable as the promise of the Government. To banks and other institutions, which in the last year have been keeping as close to a cash position as possible, the Government's short-term notes, bonds and certificates are held to be as good as cash. If the banks so regard them, there is no reason why the public should hold a contrary opinion. These "baby bonds" are as good as hoarded dollars—they are better, because hoarded dollars yield nothing, whereas these bonds yield 2 per cent.

It is not right to say that hoarding is the cause of lack of confidence. It is one of the effects. When nothing was being done to stem the deflation, when banks were closing right and left, the public could not be blamed for collecting hard money and putting it under the mattress. But a complete change has come over the scene. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation now stands back of the banks. The Glass bill and other measures are collateral testimony to the determination of the Administration's anti-deflation drive. There is no reason now for the public to wait upon example.

The President has used war terminology to describe the state of the country's emergency. Some people have complained that he has been too frank. But it is only by taking the people into his confidence that he can win their support and collaboration. A little of the coöperation that came from the American people during the war is all that is needed in this anti-hoarding phase of the campaign. If the public will match the Administration's confidence with theirs, something more than the end of hoarding will be celebrated; the corner of the business exigency will be turned, and turned quickly.

Waddling Through

THE duck is in big business. Even the chicken and the turkey cannot duck the fact that the one-time "poor relation" of the hen yard has attained prominence in the field of high finance. This, at least, is the logical deduction from news of the organization of all the various duck-raising associations on Long Island into one great coöperative group with assets of more than $5,000,000 and an annual output of from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000.

And thus the duck gets into the swim. Waddling around the poultry yard, oftentimes mothering three or four straggling chickens instead of children of its own, the stray duck on the ordinary American farm had a "hard time getting ahead." The hen had the field and kept it for generations. But the time came when the duck discovered the sandwich, spread its wings, emitted a series of especially forceful quacks and demanded recognition. The result has been a steady growth in duck farming in the last decade or two.

The Long Island duck is said to trace its ancestry back to Chinese forefathers. It was nearly a half-century ago that three or four ducks and drakes emigrated from China and took up their residence on Long Island. They had to scratch for a living. Oftentimes they had to accept cheerfully what there was left after the hens had been fed. But they were persistent and were the progenitors of the hardy millions which today infest the island. And now they have been gathered into one great organization that even the hens of the country cannot ignore.

An Official O. K. on Cars?

"HELLO! State motor vehicle department? This is John Smith. I am thinking of buying a Blank eight. How does your department rate it for safety?"

This imaginary telephone conversation may never take place, but the possibility of it is by no means so remote as might appear. Assumption of some degree of jurisdiction over new developments in automobile design to assure their safety is a subject of more than academic interest in official and unofficial quarters. Whether or not such a course is dictated by the prospect of 100-mile-an-hour "teardrop" passenger automobiles, the question is scheduled for discussion in May when the Eastern Conference of Motor Vehicle Administrators meets in Washington.

Except for certain brake and headlight specifications, the present policy of officials is to leave the problem of safe designing entirely to the automotive engineer. Two conditions may modify that program. One is the vast impetus recently given to research in design that looks to radical improvement in car performance. Another is the rising tide of traffic mishaps which has caused some to wonder if the car designer already is not creating performance beyond the safe driving capabilities of the average operator.

The question involved is a delicate and complex one. Undoubtedly the motorcar manufacturer has excellent reasons for opposing any arbitrary and debilitating restraints upon improvements that would make his product more desirable. He can assert with some force that he never has sacrificed safety to any other feature of performance; that ordinary economic forces are sufficient to restrain him from manufacturing an unsafe motorcar. He even can show that earlier regulations applying to automobile features actually have retarded safety by being too specific. Brake, headlight and anti-coasting laws have been modified in many instances to keep pace with improvements in design.

The motor vehicle official will agree substantially with the car manufacturer's opposition to any external restraint on design. At the same time, however, the state official can offer evidence that he has some valid data on drivers and their capabilities.

Of one thing the public can rest assured in any formal discussion of the subject. It is that the car manufacturers and the motor vehicle officials now have a high mutual respect for each other. Conflict between them is a thing of the past. They may differ, but both are inclined to be judicial and fair in their judgments, and the two groups can be counted upon to gather under the most harmonious circumstances with the public interest well represented.

Will Leap Day Take a Leap?

ONCE every four years those races of the world which date their letters by the Gregorian calendar stop and wait a day for the earth in its orbit to catch up with their calculations. The nearly six hours left over after the three hundred and sixty-fifth day of the year accumulate into an extra day. By some unexplained perversity, the English-speaking peoples call this day—a day not of leaping forward, but of marking time—"leap day," and the year in which it occurs "leap year."

Long ago it became customary to attach this extra day to the end of February, calling it "leap day" and the year in which it occurs "leap year." In either of the two proposals for calendar revision indorsed by the League of Nations conference last fall, leap day would be moved to a place at or near the middle of the year.

Fortunately there is no special observance of this day which would militate against its transplanting. If any group has a vested interest in the day it probably is the young ladies, since under a Scottish law of 1288—and the tradition since—in leap year "ilk mayden ladye . . . shall hae liberte to bespeke ye man she likes." Even at that date the prerogative of the "ladye" was not limited to a single day in the year; and since then she has found that with sufficient tact the desired results can be obtained about as well in one year as another.

Discounting the levity on the subject, is there not in this circumstance a hint regarding the adjustment of holidays to the proposed new calendar? If the religious and patriotic sentiments associated with particular days were accorded a more continuing emphasis the year round—as it is only proper in general that they should—would it not be relatively easy to invest with meaning any seasonable day set aside, or at least the corresponding day under the new nomenclature?

Editorial Notes

The requirement at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., that each undergraduate must complete six hours of skiing in order to graduate, has been abolished. Will the students be more eager for the sport now that it isn't compulsory?

If the women of France were given full voting franchise, they would probably end the political careers of members of the French Senate, which voted recently against suffrage by the decisive score of 193 to 0.

Secretary Stimson's diplomacy seems directed toward finding out whether the Nine Power treaty has the power in Sino-Japanese affairs that its name might imply.

One does not hear so much about Mahatma Gandhi lately. Is it true, after all, perhaps, that clothes make the man?

A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

ON THE day when the Disarmament Conference opened at Geneva, an English publishing house, J. M. Dent & Sons, sent me a little book of some eighty pages called "Does History Repeat Itself?" Its author is a barrister, a King's counsel, by name R. F. McWilliams. He compares the political and economic conditions which followed the Napoleonic Wars a hundred years ago with those of the present time, and reaches this conclusion: "If the forces which move men and nations are not deliberately overcome by the statesmen of the world, we shall experience for the next twenty-five years a period of national rivalries, of economic difficulty, of slow progress, of growing popular discontent and, at the end, revolutions and wars."

The parallel which Mr. McWilliams draws between conditions 100 years ago and those of today is very striking, and by no means fantastic. It is well worth thinking over. In substance, it repeats a question which many of us have been asking for months and years—whether the world will "get together" on the hither or the yonder side of another vast upheaval?

* * *

Our estimates depend upon what we see. Last summer the chances of the Disarmament Conference looked poor. Watchers could see no sign that anything would compel peoples and governments to face the alternatives as they really were and are. Then came the dispute between Japan and the Chinese over Manchuria. The League of Nations or, rather, the countries represented on its Council, shrank from their plain duty. Great Britain even failed to associate herself with Mr. Stimson's note of January 7 to the Chinese and Japanese Governments, warning them that the United States would not recognize any treaty or agreement brought about by means contrary to the covenants and obligations of the Pact of Paris of August 27, 1928.

Most people in England who care about international affairs imagined that the British Government would jump at this opportunity to link up with the United States in the name of the Kellogg pact. They were sorely disappointed when they found that Sir John Simon had cold-shouldered Mr. Stimson by merely asking the Japanese Ambassador in London to repeat well-worn, and outworn, assurances that Japan would respect the "Open Door" in Manchuria.

So far, so bad. Then Japan went one worse by bombarding the crowded and defenseless Shanghai suburb of Chapei. This time London and Washington took counsel together, a concerted statement of policy was read simultaneously to the League of Nations Council at Geneva by the British Secretary of State for the Dominions and by Sir John Simon in the House of Commons, and was promptly backed up by France and Italy. The statement included four proposals, or demands, and added a fifth which ran:

> On acceptance of these conditions, prompt advances to be made in negotiations to settle all outstanding controversies between the two nations (Japan and China) in the spirit of the Kellogg pact and the resolution of the League of Nations of December 9, without prior demand or reservation and with the aid of neutral observers or participants.

The formal opening of the Disarmament Conference was held up for an hour so that this statement might be read. The waiting world heaved a sigh of relief. Surely the issue would now be squarely faced. China accepted the statement forthwith. Would Great Britain, the United States and the other principal powers back down if Japan should refuse? If so, the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference might as well take a holiday, and the Kellogg pact be added to the other "scraps of paper" registered at the League Secretariat.

* * *

Meanwhile the Disarmament Conference began. Mr. Henderson's worthy effort to impress upon the delegates the solemnity of the hour was swiftly overshadowed by the French scheme for an international police force. In England, most people agreed with Lord Cecil's comment that the French had got hold of the wrong end of the stick, though not all thought him right in adding that the reduction of armaments would, by itself, provide security against war. And very few read the most pregnant part of the French proposal because the full text of it was not telegraphed from Geneva.

This was a serious omission. With all their shrewdness, French statesmen often lack world sense and make faulty arrangements for publicity. A good translation of the French proposal ought to have been in every important newspaper office within an hour of M. Tardieu's dramatic move. Then it might have had a chance of being considered on its merits from the outset.

It has some merits. Apart from the tactical advantage which it secured for the French delegation, it raises a fundamental issue: What is the international law in the name of which any deterrent or constraining action would be taken against violators of the League Covenant and of the Kellogg pact? Here is the passage:

> Measures without which the above proposals (for a police force) would be ineffectual and even unthinkable, include the obligation to accept arbitration; the definition of the aggressor; guarantees of swift decision on the part of the authority disposing of the (police) force; the conformity of such action with an international law still inadequately defined, yet already fixed, in contract form, in pacts and treaties; and international control of armaments.

The fundamental issue raised by this passage is contained in the words "an international law still inadequately defined." This is the heart of the matter. It is quite useless to set about the organization of the world for peace unless there is firm agreement upon some law to replace war and the laws of war in a warless international community.

* * *

Not long ago a well-informed editorial in the London Times drew attention to a fundamental rule which every British citizen recognizes without knowing that he is bound to do so by the common law of his country. It said: "In times of serious disorder the common law imposes not merely on public servants, but on all citizens, the duty of suppressing disturbance and maintaining the peace by any necessary exercise of force."

The late Chief Justice of the United States, Mr. William H. Taft, was wont to speak with learned and eloquent authority upon this law as being one of the most precious joint possessions of English and American law. Behind the disarmament problem, no matter from what angle it be approached, lies the doubt whether this joint possession of the Anglo-Saxon peoples can be so extended as to make of it the basis of a common law for a real international community.

In the light of this fundamental the French approach to the disarmament problem seems wrong. The objections to an "international police force," permanently organized and placed under the authority of the League of Nations, are too serious to be readily overcome, even were it certain that the existence of such a force would give to uneasy nations the feeling of security which they desire. There is no certainty that it would. No nation would feel sure that, in the event of attack, the international force could act swiftly and irresistibly enough to defeat any aggressor; and meanwhile the appearance of an attempt to perpetuate existing territorial arrangements by military "sanctions" would cause widespread dissatisfaction. This is not the path to disarmament.

* * *

The true path leads to the enthronement of an international common law which the armed forces, big or small, of all nations would serve to uphold in case of need. If the Disarmament Conference can set its feet upon this path it may succeed in sufficient measure to justify the hopes which many peoples have placed in it. If not, it is likely to fail. The crucial test may come before the conference breaks up in rejoicing or in despair. The sequel to the Anglo-American invocation of the Kellogg pact, in the fifth point of the statement to Japan, may well settle the future of disarmament and of the League of Nations itself. If the United States, Great Britain and the other powers back down and leave the Kellogg pact in the lurch, they may ruin at once the chances of disarmament, the prospects of the League and their own future peace.

Notes From Paris

An Aid For The Blind

THE photoelectrographe is the result of twelve years of unremitting toil on the part of M. and Mme. Thomas and a friend of theirs, M. Combaud. This instrument enables a blind man to read any newspaper or book whether it is printed in ordinary characters or in Braille. A strong light focused on a printed letter causes this same letter to appear in relief under the fingers of the reader. It has been tested by blind people from several countries and also by M. Gérardin, the director of the Quinze-Vingts, a national institution for the blind, and all are unanimous in praising it. M. Thomas, its inventor, was blind for six months during the war and he resolved that if he ever recovered his sight he would devote himself to helping those in that condition.

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Route des Alpes Open

The Route des Alpes, which runs over the High Alps between Grenoble and Nice, has until this year been impassable from November 15 to May 15 owing to the depth of snow on the Col du Lautaret, which is at an altitude of 2200 meters —7240 feet. But snow will no longer interrupt the traffic. The Lautaret Pass lies between the small village of Monetier and Briançon and caterpillar cars have been put into service over this section of the route. M. Petsche, Undersecretary of State for Fine Arts, recently inaugurated this new service.

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Feather For Feminists' Cap

The nomination of Madame Yvonne Roussel as "Chef de Bureau" in the Ministry of Labor is a feather in the feminists' cap, for it is the first time that such an important post has been intrusted to a woman. Since she entered the Ministry of Labor in 1908 as a stenographer, Mme. Roussel has gradually been working up to her present position. By successfully passing the first examination open to women in a ministry, in 1919 she became a "rédacteur"; in 1925, after studying law for some time, she became a "sous-chef de bureau." The last examination which she took dealt with constitutional, administrative, civil and commercial law, financial legislation and political economy, and this enabled her to take over the management of the Bureau of Subsidies for Mutual Aid Societies.

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"Reforesting" Of Paris

Paris enjoys a world-wide reputation as a beautiful city, and one of the features which contributes most to this is the abundance of trees. There are trees everywhere, planted around the "Places," lining the avenues and providing cool shade in public squares and gardens. These trees, however, are proving to be an expensive luxury, as only certain kinds will live in the city atmosphere, and even these have to be supplanted occasionally. Chestnuts and paulownias have had to be completely eliminated and their places have been taken by plane trees. The City Council plans to spend 1,550,000 francs—$620,000—on the "reforesting" of Paris this year.

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Anti-Noise In the Station

In the big Paris railway stations, the station master used to wave his flag, the guard blew his whistle, the driver let off a little steam, and the train slowly moved out. If, as you reached the platform, you heard the guard's whistle, you knew you had better be quick. But the activities of the anti-noise campaign have changed all this. Trains now whistle only when it is strictly necessary. If the station is equipped with loudspeakers, all is well, for these warn you when the train is going to start, but if there are no loudspeakers, you must be alert or else before you realize it the train will have slipped silently away.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Who's Your Gandhidate?

THE city of Seattle has a population of 365,000. Its budget amounts to nearly $27,000,000 a year. To demonstrate his qualifications to administer the affairs of a public business enterprise of such magnitude as that, a candidate for Mayor of Seattle dresses himself in a sheet and sandals, hitches a tow line to an unwilling goat, and appears at a public gathering as "Mahatma Gandhi." This merry lad, who describes himself as "the personality candidate," is the leader of a jazz orchestra, and has been treating the public to musical entertainments as part of his campaign.

The tactics this individual is using would not get him far if he sought the management of a private business with a $27,000,000 turnover, or a $1,000,000 turnover. But in political affairs, and particularly in municipal affairs, American democracy sometimes breaks out like this. The experience of the staid Massachusetts city of Newburyport with "Bossy" Gillis is not unique.

At the opposite extreme from the occasional American city with a mayor whose whole stock in trade is "personality" stand the German and English towns, whose city halls are filled with trained municipal executives and assistants for whom the handling of municipal affairs is a life work. Fortunately America, with its steadily growing list of "manager" cities, is turning in that direction.—*Arkansas Gazette.*